MATERIA MEDICA PURA.

BY

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED

BY

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VOL. III.

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PREFACE.

(A SHORT NOTE TO MY REVIEWERS.)

I HAVE read a number of partial criticisms on the second part of my Materia Medica Pura, and especially on my treatise entitled "Spirit of *the Homœopathic** doctrine."

According to the general custom of authors, I might take this opportunity of showing up the folly of the authors of those criticisms. But I shall forbear. I do not wish to burden myself with the crime of perpetuating the errors of my foes, lest I should thus reveal them to a more enlightened posterity.

Let me make only a few general remarks.

It seems to me a foolish and very childish proceeding, to attempt to put down such a great reality as homœopathy is, by unintelligible and empty declamations, foolish explanations of the technicalities of homœopathy, contumelies heaped upon the homœopathic doctrine and its teachers, and a doubtful shaking of the head, resulting from speculative theories; whereas all arguments used against homœopathy should be

* What a wonderful erudition do my reviewers betray! I shall mention only those who write *homopathic* and *homopathia*, instead of *homœopathic* and *homœopathia*, showing thereby that they are ignorant of the great difference which exists between ὁμὸν and ὅμοιον, and consider both these expressions synonymous. Could they be ignorant of what every body knows, that the whole Christian church was at one time split into two irreconcilable portions by the difference there is between ὁμούσιος and ὁμοιούσιος? Do they not understand Greek enough to know that both in compounds and alone ὁμὸν means "*common, equal, the same;*" (for instance, εἰς ὁμον λέχος εἰσαναβαίνοι. Iliad, θ;) *but that ὅμοιον means similar to the object, but never identical with it?*

The homœopathic doctrine has never taught to cure a disease by the very same agent which had produced it; this has been repeated to the foolish opponents of homœopathy over and over again, although to all appearances in vain; homœopathy professes to cure diseases by means of drugs which produce exactly similar, but not identical, symptoms.

derived from actual experience; the sophisms of my opponents remind me of the squibs which mischievous boys send off to teaze people, but those things only hiss and crackle, and have a very bad effect.

Miserable sarcasms are not sufficient to overthrow homœopathy; they will rebound against their authors.

If you wish to overthrow homœopathy, gentlemen brethren of the opposition, I will show a more efficient method to save your speculative theories and the whole of your therapeutic trash from utter annihilation. Just listen.

You are aware that the "spirit of the homœopathic doctrine" has triumphed over all your attacks. You had better leave that spirit alone. It would not do to joke with such spirits. It is said that there are spirits who keep up a constant uneasiness in the conscience of those who act contrary to their better feelings and convictions. Mark this, my brother opponents, lest the voice of the internal judge should become too loud to be stifled.

There is another method by means of which the homœopathic doctrine can be overthrown in a short and sure manner, provided its overthrow is at all possible.

This doctrine rests exclusively upon experience. Imitate its indications, and you will find that they are true. I ask of you what no author of any Materia Medica or system of Therapeutics has ever asked before. I ask of you, *most urgently*, to judge Homœopathy by its results.

Take a case, of course one for which a homœopathic remedy has already been discovered, note down all its perceptible symptoms in the manner which has been taught in the Organon, and with a correctness with which the author of homœopathy shall be perfectly satisfied, apply that drug which shall be perfectly homœopathic to all the symptoms, the dose having the size prescribed in the Organon, and avoiding all those heterogeneous influences which might disturb the action of the drug, and if, under these circumstances, the drug does not afford speedy and efficient help, then publish the failure to the world in a manner which shall make it impossible to gainsay the homœopathicity of the drug and the correctness of

your proceedings, and the author of homœopathy will stand confounded and convicted.

But do not resort to deception. Every fraud is sooner or later made manifest and stigmatized.

Do you, gentlemen of the opposition, know a better way to refute the truths of homœopathy, cutting through the very soul of ancient and modern dogmatism*—*ignea inest illis vis et cœlestis origo*—and conquering the obduracy of its contemners by the self-evident reasonableness of its teachings, its brilliant results in practice, and the approbation of those whose minds are untrammelled by speculative illusions?

Continue, if you choose, your twaddle against homœopathy; distort it, misinterpret it, calumniate and deride its author; the unprejudiced legions will soon be able to decide on which side is the truth.

* The truth of homœopathy could not fail to kindle into a flame the little spark of common sense which still glimmered in the gentlemen of the opposition; this is evident from the moanings and lamentations with which they fill their halls and journals about the approaching downfall of their orthodox delusions.

But behold! their brain is crammed so full with their hundred thousand cross-notions, illusive dogmas, systems, theories, and is so incapable of renouncing that useless trash, and substituting in its place the simple truths of homœopathy, and practising them, both for their own benefit and that of mankind, that they feel indignant on account of not being able to attain the better, and therefore deprecate and deride it

I truly pity my opponents. The falsities which they have been taught, are constantly hovering before their minds as truths; the fictions which have been inculcated upon their memories as infallible dogmas of faith, accredited by age and high sounding names, are still ringing in their ears; the illusive theories, the suppositious which have been taught as axioms, the *à priori* explanations, definitions, and distinctions of the school, have been read and re-read by them in print so many times over, and the constant application of their speculative rules in practice has given them such a habit of routine, that routine has become a second nature with my opponents, and that from blind routine they instinctively continue the practice which their enlightened common sense would condemn. At the very first sight of the patient they at once think of some anatomical region as the undoubted seat of the disease, or of some pathological name for the disease, and of ink and paper to write down the recipe which is necessarily associated with that name. Even if they were desirous of leading a truer and simpler professional life, one which should be more worthy of the good physician whom God has created for the welfare of suffering humanity, *they would scarcely be able.*

If this be the mental condition of my reviewers, how can it be expected that the reviews should be superior to their authors!

The true homœopathic doctrine will shine in beautiful relief in the presence of the allœopathic nonsense; it will chase away the night of antiquated errors. Who would despair of the ultimate triumph of common sense? It will triumph by affording *certain* help in diseases which have hitherto been treated with pounds and bottles of pernicious mixtures, sanctioned by routine and explained away by unintelligible twaddle.

What have you to say upon seeing the author of homœopathy and all his true disciples cure a proportionally much larger number of patients, affected with the most inveterate chronic maladies, in a pleasant manner, and without any danger of a relapse? Are you able to cure such chronic maladies? Do not the results which we obtain in the treatment of such inveterate diseases, laugh to scorn your speculative skepticism, and the powerless routine of your orthodox corporation?

If you are desirous of obtaining similar results, do as we do. If not, well, then, continue to grope in the dark, in the midnight of your theories, allured hither and thither by your celebrated authorities that leave you in the lurch just there where help is necessary, dazzling you at first like *ignes fatui*, and leaving you ingulfed in the slough of darkness and despond.

And then, overwhelmed with professional arrogance, headstrongness, weakness or indolence, continue to deride our sublime art; but remember that envy gnaws the rock of Truth in vain, and corrodes the very marrow of him who envies.

Ἀνόνα βροτοῖς, Æschyl. Eumen. 329.

Dr. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Leipsic, *February*, 1817.

LIST OF REMEDIES

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

MATERIA MEDICA PURA.

IPECACUANHA.

(The alcoholic tincture of the root of the Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha Willd. of Brazils.)

THE following list of symptoms, which is by no means complete, shows that this powerful drug has not been created merely for the purpose of bringing about a violent evacuation of the stomach, (a proceeding which is, *in most cases*, an unnecessary cruelty,) but for more noble and important ends. It has been originally introduced in Europe as a remedy against the fall dysentery, and has therefore been called dysentery root. It is now one hundred and twenty years since it has been thus abused upon the recommendation of Leibnitz. It was falsely supposed that because Ipecac. cures some kinds of diarrhœa, it must likewise cure dysentery, which is, however, the very contrary of diarrhœa, that is, of too frequent and thin evacuations. It has lately been abandoned as a remedy against dysentery, after an experience of many years had shown that it was ineffectual. These numberless failures might have been avoided if the genuine properties of the drug had first been ascertained by proving it upon healthy persons. It would then have been seen that Ipecac. is simply capable of diminishing the quantity of blood, and some kinds of colicky pains in dysentery, but that it is incapable of curing the more characteristic symptoms of dysentery, inasmuch as it is incapable of producing similar ones in healthy persons.

On the contrary, the following list of symptoms shows that Ipecac. is capable of curing certain forms of inclination to vomit, certain kinds of paroxysms of spasmodic asthma and suffocative spasms, and some kinds of tetanus, provided the other symptoms correspond.

Certain kinds of intermittent fever are likewise cured by Ipecac. If the drug should not have been exactly homœopathic, it generally changes the character of the fever in such a manner as will make it correspond to *Arnica*, and in some cases to *Cinchona*, *Ignatia* or *Cocculus*.

Ipecac. removes certain prejudicial effects of Arsenic and Cinchona.

Small doses of Ipecac. are sufficient in all these cases. I have likewise given the millionth part of a grain of Ipecacuanha at a dose; but in many cases the dose ought to be much smaller.

In a case of violent poisoning by opium, 30, 40, 60 drops of the strong tincture of Ipecac. are required to counteract the poison; unless coffee or camphor should answer better.

Ipecac. has a very short duration; large doses act a couple of days; small doses a few hours.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

Ipecacuanha acts specifically upon the abdominal nerves and especially the solar plexus; it is suitable to individuals predisposed to spasms, nausea, vomiting, irritation of the stomach, to pregnant women, children, and hysteric and hypochondriac persons. Hysteric spasms, when the trunk is bent backward, with distorted muscles of the face and moaning breathing.—Chronic spasms of children, especially when accompanied with inclination to vomit.—Convulsions in anasarca consequent upon purpura miliaria.—Nervous and serous apoplexy.—Internal hæmorrhage (hæmoptoë, hæmatemesis, metrorrhagia).—Cinchona-cachenia—bruised feeling of the limbs, disagreeable creeping in all the joints, weariness, stiffness of the lower limbs, disposition to become angry at every little noise, impatience, disposition to scorn every thing, starting, anxious moaning.—Scarlatina miliaris.—Variola, when there is a considerable irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, with vomiting, (also Ars.) Ipec. is useful in fevers, characterized by sighing breathing, which almost always indicates the approach of a rash eruption.—*Synochus*, Ipecac. being related to Synochus as Aconite to *Synocha*.—Intermittent fever, (see Bœnninghausen's essay on the treatment of intermittent fever, translated by Dr. Hempel.)—Relapse of intermittent fever after suppressing it by Quinine.—Rheumatic-gastric fever after a cold, delirium, painful stiffness of all the limbs, fixed pain in the abdomen, burning abdomen, full pulse, palpitation of the heart, and constant desire to vomit.—Mucoso-gastric fevers.—Nervous

fevers, when the nerves of the stomach are affected.—Hectic fever, typical, exacerbating every other night, restlessness, burning palms of the hands, emaciation, loss of appetite, short and hurried breathing, short and dry cough when lying on the right side, loss of breath during the slightest motion. *Febris lenta*, when every little motion produces exhaustion, want of breath, palpitation of the heart, with ill humor.—*Asiatic cholera* in the precursory stage and for the after symptoms.—Cholerine.—Cholera infantum, (afterwards Veratrum.)—Hæmorrhage from the nose.—Gastric derangement.—Consequences of excesses in eating and drinking.—Nausea and retching of hysteric females.—Chronic disposition to vomit, without any actual vomiting.—Indication to vomit remaining after nervous fevers, and after an indigestion.—Morning-vomiting of persons affected with water-brash; when it comes from the abuse of spirituous drinks, *Nux. vom.* or Acid. phosp. are better suited.—Vomiting of pregnant females.—Idiopathic vomiting.—Hæmatemesis with pressure on the chest, vomiting of mucus and food, bitter taste, eructations, hard, burnt stool, colic; hæmatemesis after a cold or chagrin, with violent oppression in the pit of the stomach and great weakness.—Black diarrhœa, frequently accompanied with black vomit, pain and distention in the region of the stomach, scanty urine, paleness, anxiety.—Spasmodic miserere.—Cardialgia.—Bilious colic.—Habitual nightly diarrhœa; watery diarrhœa of children, accompanied with vomiting of white, green mucus, and tearing colic.—Diarrhœa in the period of dentition.—White dysentery.—Dysentery with gastric symptoms, pain in the pit of the stomach, mucous diarrhœa.—Incarcerated hernia with distention of the abdomen, and spasmodic vomiting.—Spasmodic dysuria accompanied with hypochondriac and hæmorrhoidal symptoms.—Spasmodic symptoms in the urinary organs of hypochondriac persons.—Nightly incontinence of urine.—Hæmaturia with violent pain in the umbilical region, vertigo, weakness, burning urine, pressure in the pit of the stomach, constant desire—Spasmodic pains.—Hæmorrhage from the uterus.—Hæmorrhage of a pregnant female.—Cough with vomiting of mucus.—Chronic coryza with constant obstruction of the nose, nightly fits of dry cough, terminating in nausea and vomiting, general sweat and great weakness.—Constant rattling in the chest, with danger of suffocation and convulsions.—Dry spasmodic racking cough, with loss of breath and consciousness.—Uninterrupted succession of short and racking turns of cough, preventing the breathing.—Dry titillating cough; cough with retching.—Hooping-cough, especially when the whole body

becomes stiff, and blood gushes from the nose, with vomiting, (also Ferrum.)—Pleuritis (as intermediate remedy to remove the dyspnœa and the spasmodic cough.)—Spasmodic asthma. —Asthma millari.—Sudden attacks of spasmodic asthma in the night, the air being pressed against the larynx as if it were arrested by a foreign body, and being finally expelled with a crowing sound; the inspirations are free, and there is sometimes an arrest of breathing; there are remissions of five or ten minutes; cold sweat, sunken features, frequent desire to urinate, but scanty emission, small, quick pulse, constant tossing.—Asthmatic complaints, especially at night.—Sudden danger of suffocation, loss of breath, nausea, anguish.—Dread of death, alternation of heat and coldness (in a case of urticaria removed by Dulcamara).—Suffocative fit of a child, with green diarrhœa, constant coughing and crowing, curbing the body, rattling in the chest, alternation of heat and coldness, redness and paleness, bloated and bluish countenance.

ANTIDOTES: Of large doses, the tincture of galls; of small doses, Arnica, Ars., China, Nux vom.

IPECACUANHA.

HEAD: Vertigo when walking, violent stitching pain in the vertex. Short paroxysms of fine and violent stinging pain in the head, increasing to an aching in one hour (a. 8 h.) Fine stinging pain in the forehead, excited and aggravated by touching the part.—5. Pain in the outer side of the parietal bone, as if caused by the shock of a dull point. (a ½ h.) Stinging headache and heaviness of the head. Tearing pain in the forehead, excited and aggravated by feeling the part. *Headache as if the brain and skull were bruised, penetrating through all the bones of the skull down to the root of the tongue, with nausea.* Aching pain in the head.—10. Tensive headache. (Constrictive headache, in the left temple, and over the orbit of the eye.) (a. 1 h.) Pain at a small spot now in the temples, now over the orbit of the eye, pressing from within outwards, and almost boring; disappearing by external pressure, and diminishing by closing the eyes. (a. 1 h.)

[Vertigo, as if he would stagger hither and thither, with momentary vanishing of thoughts, only when walking and when turning round, (a. 2 h. in the evening,) when walking in the open air, staggering of the body to and fro, as if intoxicated, with stupefaction of the head. (a. 10 h.) Painful heaviness in the head. (a. 2 h.) Heaviness in the head, with drowsiness.—5. Tensive headache, in the occiput and nape

of the neck, extending as far as the shoulders. (a. 3 h.) Dull drawing in the head, to and fro (immediately.) Tearing headache in the morning after rising, lasting until noon, diminishing in the afternoon. (a. 31 h.) Violent tearing headache in the forehead, increasing when stooping. (a. 2 h.) Pain of the occiput and nape of the neck, excited by moving the head. (a. 2½ h.)]

EYES: Violent stitches over the eye when stooping, with sensation as if it were swollen. (a. 20 h.) Pale face, with blue margins around the eyes, and great weakness, as after a long and severe illness. Rash on the forehead. The pupils are more dilatable. Dry eyelids, with drowsiness.

[Dilatation of the pupils. (a 2½ h.) Eye gum in the outer canthi. (a. 7½ and 12 h.) Red, inflamed eyes.]

EARS: [Aching pain extending from the concha to the tympanum, and reaching even the occipital protuberance. (a. 28 h.)—15. Hard hearing of the right ear, with pressure in the ear.

NOSE: [Bleeding at the nose.[1]]

FACE: Sensation in the corners of the lips as if they were sore, when feeling the lips and moving them. Biting sensation in the lips.

[Feeling of heat in the cheeks, which is perceptible to others, but without redness. (a. 3 h.) The lips are covered with eruption. The lips are covered with aphthæ and eruption.—20. Smarting in the margins of the lips, the tip and sides of the tongue, with conflux of watery saliva in the mouth and some pain in the abdomen. (a. ½ h.)]

TEETH: Violent pain of the hollow tooth when biting, as if it were being torn out, followed by continual tearing in the tooth. (a. 1 h.) Pain in the teeth as if they were being torn out, in paroxysms. (a. 8 h.)

MOUTH AND PHARYNX: Every part in the mouth feels excessively painful. Smarting sensation in the edge of the tongue. Sensation on the posterior portion of the tongue and the velum pendulum palati, as is experienced when chewing sugar-plums, which cause a frequent secretion of saliva.—25. He is constantly obliged to swallow saliva. (a. 1. h.) Frequent secretion of saliva for some hours. In the recumbent posture the saliva runs out of the mouth. Dull stitches transversely through the throat and the inner ear. Fine stinging in the fauces. (a. ½, 1 h.)—30. Pain when swallowing, as if the internal pharynx were swollen. (a. 1 h.) Difficult deglutition,

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[1] From inhaling the powder into the nose.

as if the tongue and pharynx were paralyzed. (a. 8. h.) Pain in the fauces as if they were too dry, rough and sore; the pain is relieved for a short time by swallowing saliva, or any common beverage. (a. 1 h.)

[Ptyalism. Profuse secretion of saliva in the mouth. (a. 2¼ h.) Spasmodic contractive sensation in the throat and in the chest. Sore throat.—25. Dryness and roughness in the mouth, especially in the pharynx. (a. ½ h.)]

APPETITE AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Absence of thirst. Flat taste in the mouth.—35. During deglutition there is a taste in the throat as of rancid oil. (a. ¼ h.) Beer tastes flat. (a. 2. h.) Yawning and stretching after a meal. Inclination to vomit and vomiting. (Nauseated and heavy in the abdomen.)

[The tobacco which he was in the habit of smoking nauseates him and makes him vomit. Nausea out of the stomach immediately after the usual smoking, with hiccough, disappearing only after having had several stools, which finally became papescent. (a. 14 h.) Qualmishness. Nausea and effort to vomit. (a. 1¼ h.)—30. Troublesome nausea. Qualmishness in the abdomen, with incipient colic. *Nausea, as if coming out of the stomach, with empty eructations and conflux of a quantity of saliva.* (a. ½ h.) Eructations every eight or ten minutes; also next day, with grunting in the abdomen. Vomiting when stooping, and sensation as if he should fall.—35. Vomiting of the ingesta when stooping without any previous eructations. (a. 1½ h.) Vomiting of yellow mucus. Vomiting of large quantities of mucus. Vomiting of large lumps of fetid mucus. Vomiting of green, jelly-like mucus.—40. Vomiting of mucus green as grass.]

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN:—40. Sensation as if the stomach were hanging down, relaxed, with loss of appetite. (a. 1 h.) Sensation of emptiness and relaxation of the stomach. Uneasiness in the abdomen. (a. ½ h.) Contractive sensation below the short ribs. Violent stitches in the left hypochondrium. (a. ½ h.)—45. Sensation of excessive distention of the abdomen. Flatulent colic. Griping pinching in the abdomen, as if one were griping with the hands, in such a manner as if every finger were spread out and a sharp impression were made into the intestines with the end of every finger; the pain is alleviated by rest, but is excited to the highest pitch by motion. *Pinching colic in both hypochondria and in the scrobiculus cordis.* (a. 3 h.) *Cutting pain around the umbilicus, with shuddering.*—50. Cutting colic in one side near the umbilicus, increased by contact and external pressure, with white

foamy saliva in the mouth and dilatation of the pupils. (a. ⅛ h.) Cutting colic around the umbilicus, as if the monthly courses would appear, with chilliness and coldness of the body, accompanied with rising of internal heat to the head. (a. 2 h.) Tearing colic above the umbilicus. Pricking colic, with burning and stinging in the rectum, and desire for stool.

[Excessive sick feeling in the region of the stomach. Horrid pains in the stomach. Indescribable sick feeling in the scrobiculus cordis. Dull stitching pain in the pit of the stomach, as with a pointed stick of wood.—45. Violent pricking in the right groin, for some minutes.]

Stool: Stool green as teeth.—55. (Thin stool, with burning pricking pain in the rectum and anus.) Lemon-colored stool. *Diarrhœic stools having the appearance of being fermented.* (a. 1 h.) Fetid stools. Stool covered with red, bloody mucus.—60. Stinging, cutting, burning pain in the margin of the anus, as in inveterate hæmorrhoids. (a. ¾ h.) Violent prickings in the anus.

[Frequent liquid diarrhœa, with qualmishness in the abdomen. Diarrhœa. Grass-green stool. Bloody stool.—50. Creeping in the anus as of ascarides.]

Urinary Organs: Scanty, red urine. (See 82.) (Discharge of a purulent fluid from the urethra of a child for several days, with smarting pain.)

[Bloody urine. Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty emission. (a. 2, 2¼ h.) Frequent emission of a straw-colored urine, pressing and burning before the emission, without any subsequent tenesmus. (a. 2 h.) *Turbid urine, with brick-dust sediment.*]

Genital Organs: Writhing, drawing pain in the testicles. (a. 8, 10 h.)—65. Pressing towards the uterus and anus. Suppression of the menstrual discharge towards the end. (This is a reaction of the organism; the first effect of Ipecacuanha is to produce hemorrhage from all the orifices of the body, especially from the uterus, all of which hemorrhages it is capable of curing homœopathically.)

[—55. Stinging in the testicles when crossing the lower limbs. (a. 2 h.) Voluptuous itching of the glans, when standing, obliging him to scratch. (a. 3½ h.) Metrorrhagia; reappearance of the menses a fortnight after the regular period.]

Respiratory Organs: Sensation as if the interior of the nose were too dry. (a. 3 h.) Sense of dryness in the nose and the frontal cavities. (a. 3 h.) Coryza, with drawing pains in all the limbs.—70. Râling noise in the bronchial tubes, when drawing breath. Oppression of the chest in the forenoon, and

short breathing, as if he were in the midst of a quantity of dust, and this prevented him from breathing. Asthma. Asthma for several hours. Evening asthma.—75. Oppression of the chest after a meal. The interior of the chest feels sore. Suffocative cough. Suffocative cough, the child becoming quite stiff and blue in the face. (a. 10 h.) *Dry cough, produced by a titillation in the upper part of the larynx.* (a. 2, 3, 5 h.)—80. Cough occasioned by a contractive titillating sensation in the throat, extending from the upper part of the larynx to the lowest part of the bronchial tubes. (a. 4, 6, 7 h.) Cough continuing without an interruption after walking in the cold air and when lying down, morning and evening, excited by a deep inspiration; accompanied with a colic, as if the umbilicus would be torn out, and with heat in the (head) face, and sweat on the forehead. Pain in the abdomen when coughing, as if there were a pressure upon the bladder, and the urine could not escape, as in retention of urine. Cough occasions an inclination to vomit without nausea. (a. 1 h.) Beating pain in the head and pit of the stomach after coughing.—85. [Pinching, (darting-tearing) pains of short duration in the right chest in front of the axilla.]

[Violent, repeated sneezing. Asthma.—60. Spasmodic asthma, with violent contraction in the throat and chest, a peculiar kind of panting sound being heard—in two females, the attack which lasted a fortnight, being caused by the vapor of the powder in a distant room.—Contraction in the chest with short and panting breathing; she had to gasp for air at the open window, with pale face, scarcely perceptible pulse, and danger of suffocation, from evening until 9 o'clock in the morning. The asthma comes on again in twenty-four hours, from 10 o'clock in the evening until 10 in the morning, for eight days. Suffocative fit for two or three days.—65. Cough, with expectoration of a thick mucus, having a repulsive metallic taste. Hæmoptysis. Cough towards evening, continuing for one hour, suffocating, fatiguing, exhausting. Excessively violent, convulsive cough, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. Cough at 7 o'clock in the evening, continuing for half an hour, suffocative, extremely exhausting, with coldness of the extremities.]

Extremities and Back: (Cramp pain during motion between the scapulæ.) Pinching pains in the right arm. (a. 3 h.) One of his hands is cold. (Herpetic eruption on the wrist-joint and at the anus, itching especially in the evening after lying down; after scratching, red blotches make their appearance upon the skin, but the itching continues, nevertheless.)—90. Pain in the knee as if the tendons and ligaments had been

wearied by fatigue. Weariness of the legs and lower limbs. (a. 8, 9 h.) Twitching and creeping in the gastrocnemii muscles, as when a limb has gone to sleep. Pinching pain in the right foot. (a. 4 h.)

[—70. Pain in the left knee as if sprained, especially when walking; the pain is less frequent and perceptible when sitting. (a. 1 h.)]

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Drawing pain in the humerus and femur in the evening after lying down. (a 5 h.)—95. Cracking in the joints. (Pricking pains in different parts of the body, excited by motion, and terminating in burning pains.) *Bruised pain in all the bones.* (a. 3 h.) *Pain in the joints as when the limbs go to sleep.* (a. 3 h.)

WEAKNESS, FITS, AND SLEEP: Drowsiness.—100. Sleep (immediately.) Sleep with the eyes half open. (a. 6 h.) Sleep full of restlessness and moaning. When she is about to fall asleep she feels shocks in all her limbs. *Starting when asleep.* —105. Sleep interrupted by frequent waking and frightful dreams. (a. 10 h.) Anxiety in the blood in the morning when waking, as if he had great heat or had perspired a good deal, or waked up from anxious dreams. although he was neither hot nor felt sweaty; at the same time he felt a heaviness in the head as if the brain were pressed upon. Moaning fearfulness when asleep. Emprosthotonus and opisthotonus. (a. 10 h.) (See 78, 109, 110.) *The body of the child is stretched stiff.* —110. Rigid stretching of the whole body, followed by a spasmodic jerking of the arms towards one another. (a. ^{1} h.) Sudden, spasmodic jerking of the arms towards one another. Palpitation of the heart. Palpitation of the heart almost without anxiety.

[Drowsiness and laziness in all the limbs. (a. 2 h.) Debility. Drowsiness and weariness. (a. 2 h.) Restless sleep.—75. Vivid dreams which he is unable to recollect; he had previously waked several times in the night as if he were too wakeful.]

FEVER: Shuddering with yawning. He feels quite cold in the body. Chilliness, he is unable to bear the least warmth. Constant chilliness under the skin, increasing when sitting near a warm stove. Excessive sensitiveness to cold and warmth.—120. He felt chilly in his bed the whole night, and was unable to sleep from chilliness. His body feels cold. Shuddering (at four o'clock in the afternoon,) afterwards chilliness with coldness without thirst. (a. 5 h.) Hands and feet are icy cold and dripping with cold sweat, one of the cheeks being red, the other pale, mind and body feeling wretched and faint, and the pupils being dilated. (a. 10 h.) External coldness and internal heat.—125. (External heat without internal.) (a. seve-

ral hours.) (Heat and redness in the face, without thirst.) Heat of the whole body in the evening. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon sudden attack of heat all over, with sweat on the arms and back. (a. 16 h.) Sweat about midnight. (a. 12 h.)

[Shuddering and coldness in the limbs, as if one had started with fright; violently increasing, almost burning heat (feeling of heat) in the head and the whole body; hands and feet being cold. When the heat had reached the highest degree, a little sweat broke out on the trunk and head, with some smarting itching, especially about the neck. (a. 1 h.) Feeling of heat in the afternoon and evening, almost like a burning in the head, forehead and cheeks, without thirst. (a. 6 h.) Sweat.—80. Night-sweat. Sweat for some hours. Sour-smelling sweat. Profuse sour sweat with turbid urine.]

Moral Symptoms:—130. He does not speak a word. His ideas flow very slowly. Nothing gives him pleasure. Taciturn-ill-humor, scorning every thing.—135. *Peevish humor, despising every thing, and requiring that others should likewise despise every thing.* Out of humor; he deems himself unhappy. He is full of apprehensions, and considers trifles important things. (a. 6 h.) He is out of humor, and is vexed that that which he does should not go on fast enough. He is awkward, and stumbles against every thing.—140. *Extreme impatience.* His courage fails and he inclines to be angry. He is full of desires, and knows not what he desires. He frequently gets angry at the least trifle, and is as easily and quickly composed again. (a. 5 h.) The least noise irritates him.—145. He inclines to be angry. The child screams and howls violently, and without interruption; inserts his little fists into his mouth; the face being pale and the body somewhat cool. (a. 1 h.)

[Want of disposition to work. Repugnance to literary labor; he is in want of ideas. (a. 29 h.) Ill-humor the whole day; he had no desire to speak, and was disposed to weep. Bright mood; he was disposed to talk and jest. (Curative effect.)]

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

(Add to the quickly dried and finely powdered bush of the Ledum palustre twenty parts of its weight of alcohol, to make the tincture.)

From the following symptoms it will be seen that this powerful remedy is especially suitable for chronic affections characterized by coldness and want of animal heat.

Large doses act four weeks.

A small portion of a drop of the fifteenth potency is sufficient at a dose, as I know from long experience.

Camphor antidotes the bad effects of Ledum, either when given in too large a dose, or when not homœopathic to the disease. China is a bad remedy to use against the weakness produced by Ledum.

Some brewers in Germany impart to the beer strongly intoxicating qualities by mixing it with Ledum; this is criminal.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

Ledum has a powerful action upon the brain, the respiratory organs, the lymphatic vessels, the secretion of urine, the skin, the serous and fibrous tissues, muscles and bones, etc., and may be used in the following affections: Acute and chronic rheumatic and arthritic affections of the joints and ligaments, when the pains are stinging, aching and tearing, aggravated by motion and warmth, most violent in the night, with hot swelling and numbness of the limbs, these latter going to sleep, and being affected with arthritic nodosities, or stiffness of the tendons and ligaments. Œdema of the feet.—Itching of the whole body.—Stinging and corrosive itching of several parts of the body.—Rash in the face and on the chest.—Red miliaria over the whole body, on the forehead, back and dorsum of the foot.—Pustules on the upper lip, burning and itching. Tubercles on the forehead, in the face, as in drunkards.—Small, round, red, insensible spots on the arms, abdomen and feet; blue spots on the whole body, like petechiæ.—Purpura hæmorrhagica.—Pustules on the arms and chest.—Dry itching herpes in the face, in the bends of the knees.—Boils on the forehead.—Hot, hard, tensive swelling of the skin and the subjacent cellular tissue.—Intermittent fevers, characterized by violent chilliness and long-lasting coldness.—Great seriousness.—Disposition to vehemence.—Intoxication, vertigo, violent stupefying, tearing, beating headache.—Liability of the scalp to cold.—Rheumatic and arthritic ophthalmia, with aching and tearing pain.—Chronic inflammation of the lids and prfouse secretion of corrosive tears and gum.—Amblyopia.—Hard hearing as if the ear were stopped up, with whizzing and roaring.—Tearing pain in the face. Tic douloureux. Acute and chronic inflammation of the throat and tonsils.—Ascites? Diarrhœa?—Flowing hæmorrhoids?—De-

sire to urinite, first with scanty, afterwards with increased secretion of urine.—Diabetes.—Profuse involuntary emissions of bloody and watery mucus.—Too early and profuse menses.—Metrorrhagia.—Hoarseness with roughness and scratching in the trachea.—Hooping-cough in the second stage.—Hæmoptysis.—Hæmoptysis alternating with arthritic pains in the limbs.—Cough with purulent, greenish and fetid expectoration.—Suppuration of the lungs with purulent, greenish expectoration after neglected pneumonia.—Phthisis pituitosa.—Purulent cavernous phthisis. Asthma. Hydrothorax?—Palpitation of the heart.—Smarting itching of the chest, with red spots and eruption of rash.—Pain in the small of the back and back.—Lumbago?—Painful stiffness of the back.—Rheumatic affections of the hip-joint.—Arthritic inflammation of the knee.—Hot, inflammatory swelling of the thigh and leg, with stinging and tensive pains.—Podagra with intolerable pains.

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

HEAD: Intoxication, dizziness and dreary feeling in the head. Headache, as if produced by a blow or shock.—When making a wrong step, the brain is painfully concussed.—Raging headache.—5. Stupefying headache. Tearing pain in the head and eye; the sclerotica and conjunctiva are swollen and inflamed; the tearing pain in the eye becomes worse when lying down, and is relieved by sitting; the eyelids are not affected, but they are agglutinated in the morning, and a fetid fluid flows from between the lids; accompanied with evening-shuddering followed by heat, nightly thirst, rumbling in the abdomen (with good appetite,) more internal than external heat of the head, sweat in the back and hairs of the head. (a 24 h.) Pimples and boils on the forehead. Red pimples in the face, stinging and painful when touched. Pimples on the forehead as in drunkards, and smarting itching of the chest, with red spots and an eruption of rash.

[Vertigo when walking and standing; he was scarcely able to keep himself straight. (a. 9 h.) *Vertigo; the head inclines backward.* Vertigo. Vertigo the whole day, even when sitting still, increasing when stooping, and becoming so violent when walking, that he threatens to fall over, as if he were intoxicated—with a feeling of heat in the whole body, especially in the face, without thirst, with pale cheeks and forehead. (a. 5 h.) Stupefaction of the whole head as in vertigo. (a. ½ h.)—5. When walking in the open air, he feels as if intoxicated. Unbounded feeling of intoxication. Loss of sense. Violent

headache. In the morning, while sleeping, he feels a dull headache.—10. Pressure in the left vertex. Pressure in the forehead. Aching pain in the upper part of the forehead, with obtusion of the head, especially when it is covered. Aching pain over the whole brain, resembling a flat, pressing weight, changing on the second day to a dull pressure, at a small spot in the right temple.—15. Stitching pain under the left frontal eminence, in the brain. Aching pain in the temple when feeling it. Stunning aching pain in the outer part of the forehead, as if he had been revelling over night, in every position of the body. (a 6 h.) Creeping itching in the forehead and hairy scalp. Dry pimples on the forehead, especially in the middle, resembling millet-seed, insensible for six days. (a. 24 h.)

EYES: Extreme dilatation of the pupils. He had luminous vibrations before the eyes, he saw nothing in a steady position. When looking at any thing steadily, there was a shine or a vibrating of the light before the eyes, as when one has been running fast, and is unable to fix an object steadily (as in vertigo.) Lachrymation (without the sclerotica being inflamed;) the tears are acrid and make the lower eyelid and the cheeks sore. Acrid lachrymation.—15. Violent itching of the inner canthi. Ophthalmia with tensive pain. Burning pressure in the eyes, especially in the evening; the eyes are agglutinated in the morning; in the day-time they run, even in the room. (a 4 h.) The eyelids become agglutinated, but without any pain. The eyelids are full of gum, but they are neither swollen nor inflamed.

[—20. Contracted pupils (a. 1 h.) Dilated pupils (a. $3\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours.) Considerable dilatation of the pupils (shortly after taking the medicine.) Weakness of sight. Pressure in the external margin of the right orbit, more violent during motion. —25. Pain in the eyes, without inflammation, a pressure behind the eyeball as if it were being pressed out of the head.]

EARS: 30. Ringing or whizzing in the ears. Hard hearing of the right ear. [Short hardness of hearing as if something had become lodged in front of both tympana. (a. 13 h.) Hardness of hearing of the right ear; sensation as if it were obstructed with cotton and as if he heard distant sounds. Violent, but interrupted whizzing in the ears, the whole day. ***Roaring in the ears as of the wind.***]

FACE AND NOSE: Paleness of face, but no chilliness. Slight bleeding at the nose, bloody mucus from the nose. Burning pain as of hot coal, in the interior of the nose, the nose feeling sore when pressing upon it or blowing the nose. (a. 24 h.)

JAWS AND TEETH: —25. After a few severe stitches in the tooth he feels an intolerable, tearing pain in the outer part of the right side of the face. head and neck, the whole night; the pain disappears again after a few stitches in the tooth, but returns from time to time; the attacks finally terminate with shuddering and deep sleep and absence of hunger and thirst. (a. 96 h.)

[30. Suppurating pimple on the margin of the upper lip, with burning itching, obliging him to scratch but increasing in consequence of the scratching. (a. 24 h.) *Hard pressure in the lower jaw from without inwards.* (a. 1 h.) (Aching pain in one of the left lower and upper incisores.) Swelling of a gland under the chin, aching when touched.]

MOUTH AND PHARYNX: *Sore throat with fine stinging pain.* Stinging in the throat between the acts of deglutition only in the forenoon; when sneezing the stinging was changed to a pressure in the back part of the throat. Sensation as of a lump being in the throat; when swallowing, she feels a stinging.

[Fine stinging in the fore part of the upper surface of the tongue. (a ¾ h.)—35. Feeling of dryness in the palate, with desire for water, without any heat.

APPETITE AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Want of appetite. —30. A sort of sick and qualmish feeling in the stomach, accompanied with a bad and musty taste in the mouth. She does not feel hungry, and when eating something she feels as if she had eaten too much; she feels a pressure and nausea. When eating fast he feels a contractive pain in the sternum. Nausea in the morning. *Sudden flow of water from the mouth resembling saliva, with colic, water-brash.*—35. (Bitter eructations after a meal.) Nausea when walking in the open air, with sweat over the whole body, especially on the forehead.

[Great desire for cold drink, especially water. (a. 4½, 8, 28 h.) Constant absence of thirst. Bitter taste in the mouth. Drawing and pressure in the pit of the stomach during a meal. —40. Aversion to the usual tobacco, with proper appetite for food. Frequent attacks of hiccough. (a. 2½ h.) Colic: digging-up sensation under the umbilicus, with discharge of water from the mouth, like water-brash (a. 2 h.) Nausea. When spitting, he is attacked with nausea.—45. In the morning after rising he is attacked with retching, eructations and strangulation in the pit of the stomach.]

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: Drawing pain in the abdomen. Colic, as in dysentery. Colic, as if the bowels were crushed and weakened, resembling the sensation which is felt after hav-

ing been purged by drastics. (a. 6 h.)—40. Colic as if diarrhœa would set in, from the umbilicus to the anus; accompanied with loss of appetite and cold feet, the taste being otherwise natural. Colic, every evening. (Sensation in the left side of the abdomen, as if overloading the stomach with food had produced a pressing tumor in this region.) Slow stitch in the side, above the hip, resembling a sharp pressure. Colic, (cutting?) with hemorrhage from the anus.

[Dull stitching in the abdominal muscles, and a pressure between the pelvis and the lowermost left rib. Pressure in the region of the upper brim of the left side of the pelvis, and in the muscles, extending as far as the last false rib, more violent when walking. Emission of flatulence the first day. Frequent emission of flatulence (a 1 h.)]

STOOL:—45. Constipation for several days. The stool is mixed with blood. Red, humid spot over the anus, in the region of the os coccygis, affected with a smarting and sore itching, when sitting or walking. (a. 48 h.)

[Diarrhœa, fæces with mucus. (a. 24 h.) Papescent stool, resembling diarrhœa, without any pain.]

URINARY ORGANS: Enuresis. (Yellow urine, with a white, lime-like sediment.) Burning in the urethra after urinating.) Griping, deep in the abdomen, as if the bladder were seized upon; (immediately.) The urine frequently stops and does not continue to flow; after she has emitted it, she feels a stinging in the urethra.

[He is obliged to urinate frequently and to emit a large quantity each time. (the first 12 h.) Diminished secretion and emission of urine. (a. 12 d.) Rare and scanty emission of urine, the first 12 hours—55. Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty emission. (a. 2 h.) Reddish urine. (a. 24 h.)]

GENITAL ORGANS: Swelling of the penis; the urethra seems closed up with swelling; he has to press very hard to emit his urine, the stream being very thin, but painless. (a. 3 d.) (Itching of the glans.)—55. Nightly emissions of sanguinolent or watery semen. (a. 12, 36 h.) (After a nightly emission he felt so faint that he was scarcely able to drag along his limbs.) The menses appeared a few days too soon. Increased menstruation.

[Violent and continual erections. Nightly emissions.]

RESPIRATORY ORGANS:—60. Spasmodic, double inspirations and sobbing, (as in children who have wept much, becoming very angry.) Violent tension in the hypochondriac region during an inspiration and retention of breath. *Oppressed painful breathing.* She was unable to take a full

breath the whole day. *Asthmatic constriction of the chest, aggravated by motion and walking.*—65. Asthma when going up stairs. Asthma of the trachea. Creeping in the trachea, followed by quick, oppressed breathing. (Fetid breath.) Previous to coughing, her breathing is arrested, as if she would suffocate.—70. Bloody expectoration, with light cough. Profuse expectoration of blood with violent cough. *Violent cough with expectoration of bright-red blood.* Hoarseness and roughness of the chest, (trachea.) (a. 48 h.) Pain in the sternum.—75. Pain in the outer part of the right chest, as if there were a sore, especially when feeling the part, but also without feeling. Pain in the chest, during an inspiration, as if something alive in the chest caused an inquietude in the same. Nightly or morning cough with purulent expectoration.

[Asthma with difficult quick breathing, as if the chest were constricted, accompanied with constant soreness of the sternum. (a. 1½ h.)—60. Drawing in the outer parts of the chest, especially during an inspiration; accompanied with single stitches. Pain of the sternum, as if the pain were in the cartilage, in sudden attacks, a sort of digging-up, rubbing and scraping in the part, without cough. Pressure in the chest when walking. Pressure in the region of the sternum when in bed, more violent during motion.—65. Hard pressure from within outward, one handbreadth below the right nipple, more violent during an expiration in the morning when in bed. (a. 44 h.) Lancination in the side of the chest over the pit of the stomach, at every movement of the arm and when sitting. Dull stitching in the region of the last true rib of the right side. Stitches in the chest, early in the morning. Cough without expectoration. (a. 40 h.)]

Back and Extremities: A sort of varicella on the chest and upper arms, peeling off in five days. Small, red, constantly itching pimples on the back.—80. Boil on the scapula. Bruised pain below the left scapula. Painful stiffness of the back and scapula during motion. Painful stiffness of the back and loins after sitting. Spasmodic, cramp-like pain under the short ribs and directly over the hips, towards evening, so violent that his breathing was arrested and he was not able to rise from the chair without assistance. (a. 13 d.)—85. *Pain in the loins after sitting.* Tearing from the small of the back to the occiput, the left hemisphere of the brain and the left jaw, especially in the evening, the cheeks being hot and bloated, and the eyes red and inflamed. Drawing in the small of the back and stiffness in the back. (a. 12 d.) *Painful stitching in the shoulder when lifting the arm.* Pain in the middle of the upper arm during motion.—90. Tearing pain in the arms.

(a. 3 h.) Drawing pain in the extensor tendons of three fingers of the left hand. Severe or fine stinging in the hand. Itching rash on the wrist-joint. Tearing pain in the hands.—95. Sweaty palms of the hands in day-time. The periosteum of the finger-joints is painful when pressing upon it. A hard tumor on the tendon of the extensor pollicis near the wrist-joint, becoming painful when bending the thumb. Painless tubercle on the middle-joint of the index-finger. The posterior muscles of the thighs feel paralyzed.—100. Pain, apparently in thep eriosteum of the femur, when walking, sitting or feeling the parts, as if bruised, sore, or as if the flesh were detached from the bones. Pain in the knees, as if bruised or sore. Cracking in the knees. Stiffness in the knees, only when walking. Stiffness of the knee.—105. Tensive pain of the knee and heel, after sitting, when walking. Pain in the front part of either patella, as if bruised, when walking. Sweat of the knees, in the morning. *Swelling and tensive and pricking pain in the knee, when walking.* Itching eruption in the bend of the knee.—110. Stretching of the lower limbs. Griping pain in the calf, along the tibia. Tensive pain in the calves, after sitting, when walking. Cramp-pain in the calves. Cramp in the calves at night, when lying down, going off by rising, but returning immediately after lying down. (a. 24 h.)—115. In the morning his feet feel rigid. Stiff feet, with chilliness and dreary feeling in the head. When sitting or lying down, she feels a great weariness in the feet as if she had walked many miles; she does not feel this weariness when walking. Heaviness in the feet; frequent drawing in the feet, sometimes extending to beyond the knees. Jerking and weary sensation in the feet, when bending them.—120. When sitting, he has a cold sensation in the legs, although they do not feel cold to others. Pricking in the ankle. Pain as if sprained in the tarsal joint, or as if the foot had become twisted. Fine pimples on the dorsum of the foot, itching in the evening. Swelling around the ankles, and intolerable pain in the tarsal joint when treading. (a. 5. d.)—125. *Obstinate swelling of the foot.* Swelling of the leg extending to beyond the calves, with tensive pain, especially in the evening. (a. a few h.) Swelling of the foot for eight days. *Pain of the bottom of the feet when walking, as if ecchymosed.* Bruised pain in the heel when walking. (a. 2 h.)—130. Sensation as if the blood were rushing to the big toe. Slow and continuous stitch in the big toe. (a. 2 h.) Cutting in the toes of the left foot, in the night when sleeping. (a. 48 h.) *The ball of the big toe feels soft, thick and painful when treading.*

[—20. Pressure in the left axilla from within outward. Dull pricking and pressure near the dorsal vertebræ, more violent during an inspiration. Drawing pain in the small of the back when standing, going off when pressing upon it. Pain in the small of the back when rising from a seat. Tearing in the right shoulder-joint.—75. *Pressure in the left shoulder-joint, more violent during motion. Tearing, with pressure, in the left shoulder-joint, more violent during motion. Pressure in both shoulder-joints, more violent during motion.* Faintness of the upper limbs and pressure in several parts of the same, a sort of paralysis. (a. ¼ h.) Fine, stinging-itching gnawing of both upper arms, relieved by scratching, but returning soon with greater violence.—80. Pressure on the right upper arm from without inward. Pressure and feeling of heaviness in the outer part of the left upper arm. (a. 40 h.) Intermittent tearing, with pressure, in the outer parts of the left upper arm, posteriorly, more violent during motion. Pressure, and tearing with pressure, with sensation of weight in various parts of the right arm, especially in the joints of the arm, the pain being aggravated by motion. (a. 32 h.) Pressure in the right elbow-joint, more violent during motion.—85. Feeling of tension and pressure in the muscles of the right forearm, as if sprained, in any position. (a. 24 h.) Painful jerking in the upper part of the forearm. Pressure between the metacarpal bone of the right thumb, and the carpal bones, more violent during motion. (a. 7 d.) *Tremor of the hands when seizing something, and when moving the hands.* Violent trembling of the hands as if from old age, especially when moving them. (a. 5 h.)—90. Tearing pain in the posterior joint of the thumb, going off when moving the thumb. Fine tearing in the fingers of the left hand, especially in the joints, more violent during motion. Pain in either hip-joint and in the small of the back when rising from the seat. *Pressure in the region of the right hip-joint, more violent during motion.* (a. 4 d.) Tearing, with pressure, from the hip-joint to the ankles, more violent during motion.—95. Pricking-drawing pain in either hip-joint, in the acetabulum, descending along the posterior surface of the thigh. (a. 2 h.) Fine itching-stinging, and itching-gnawing in the region of the hip-joints, somewhat relieved by scratching, but returning so much more violently. Burning itching of the thighs in the night, being changed to a mere burning when scratching the parts, and disappearing afterwards. (a. 2 h.) Fine, stinging-itching gnawing of the thighs, somewhat relieved by scratching, but afterwards reappearing so much more violently. *Pressure in the posterior region of the left thigh; sensation as if the*

muscles had not their proper length, with pain as if sprained in every position, but especially violent when touching the parts and when walking. (a. 12 d.)—100. *Tremor of the knees (and hands) when sitting or walking.* Weakness and pressure in the left lower limb, from the sole to the thigh; a kind of paralysis or paralytic pain. Great weakness in the knee-joints, obliging him to sit down. *Weakness in the knee-joints, and tearing, with pressure, in these joints when walking. Tearing with pressure in the right knee-joint and below, more violent during motion.*—105. Dull pricking and pressure in the right knee-joint, more violent during motion. Pressure on the right side and near the left patella, more violent during motion. (a. 12 h.) Weakness and feeling of heaviness in the legs. *Pressure above the internal left malleolus, more violent during motion.* Pressure, as with the finger, below the left ankle, the same in every position of the limb.—110. Pressure in various parts of the feet. (a. 11 d.) Pressure in the left tarsal joint, in alternate places; more violent during motion. *Excessive gnawing-itching of the dorsum of either foot, increasing after scratching, and not abating till the feet had been scratched sore; much more violent in the bed.* Pressure on the dorsum of the left foot, in the bed. Pressure above the right heel.—115. *Pressure in the region of the internal border of the left foot.* (a. 5 d.) Pressure in the region of the internal border and the dorsum of the left foot. Pressure in the anterior joints of the toes of the left foot. Fine tearing in the toes of the left foot, especially in the lower surface of the toes. Pressure in the region where the three last toes join the metatarsal bones; more violent during motion. (a. 3 d.)—120. Pressure in the bottom of either foot; more violent during a walk. Burning pressure in the anterior part of the sole of the right foot.]

General Symptoms: *Heat of the hands and feet in the evening.*—135. *Long-continuing warm sweat on the hands and feet.* (Tearing pain in the back and knees.) The gout reappears. Small, round, red, insensible spots on the inner side of the arms, on the abdomen and feet. (a. 48 h.) Eruption: small blotches, resembling red millet seed, over the whole body, (except the face, neck and hands,) with itching in the day-time, and sometimes in the night; not much relieved by scratching.—140. Itching of the joints in the region of the calcanean process, the tarsal joint and the loins. After a walk in the open air a sensation of pressure and tension is felt moving from the side to the shoulder, thence across the chest, accompanied with a grasping sensation in the sternum; he

loses hearing and sight; has to lie down, and remains pale for a quarter of an hour; is anxious, and has cold hands and diarrhœa. Lancinating pain in the joints. (Tearing-darting pain in the joints.) Beating pain in the affected joints, hindering motion.—145. Painful, hard tubercles and tophi in the region of the joints. Paralytic pain of all the joints at night when in bed, when moving the body. Shooting, tearing, rheumatic pains, especially during motion. The limbs and the whole body are painful, as if bruised and contused. *He cannot bear the warmth of the bed, on account of heat and burning in the limbs.*—150. Feeling of numbness and heaviness in the limbs, with bone-pains. (a. 20 h.) The limbs are numb *and go to sleep.* Dry, extremely itching herpes, with anxiety. Itching of the skin.—155. Itching and gnawing in the side of the abdomen, and in the arms, with burning after scratching. (a. 24 h.) Itching of the whole body as if an eruption would break out. (a. 48 h.) Superficial, fine-stinging itching of the skin over the whole body. Bluish spots on the body like petechiæ.

[Slight, itching prickings in several parts of the body, especially in the region of the hip-joints, thighs and upper arms, inducing one to scratch; after the scratching the itching is a little less, but returns with so much more violence afterwards. Drawing along all the long bones in the body, during motion. —125. Only the pains in the joints became more violent during motion, not the pains in other parts of the body.]

WEAKNESS AND SLEEP: Fainting.—160. In the morning he has a great desire to lie down; he feels drowsy, nauseated and anxious. (a. 4 d.) She is unable to sleep and starts constantly; when closing her eyes, she raves, almost in a waking state. Restless sleep, and extremely confused dreams. Starting from a dream. Shameful dream, and sweat the whole night.—165. Dream full of anxiety of conscience, with profuse sweat. He frequently wakes, and only falls asleep again after a while. *Sleeplessness, with restlessness and tossing about.*

[Troublesome uneasiness and faintness when sitting, standing or walking; after having been seated for some time, he feels pains in the os coccygis. Inclination to stretch the upper limbs. Drowsiness. Sleeplessness until midnight.—130. Restless sleep at night, tossing to and fro in the bed; early in the morning when in bed, he feels great chilliness and is unable to get warm; afterwards he sleeps late in the morning. Morning-sleep full of dreams about murder and violence. Deep, but restless sleep; at night he lays himself upon the side upon

which he does not usually rest; in the morning he is unable to get warm. *Restless dreams; he dreams that at times he is at one, at times at another place, at times he is busy with this, at times with that object.* Vivid dream about great misfortunes.—135. Vivid, voluptuous dreams, with erection without emission. Lascivious dreams.]

FEVER: General coldness and chilliness. In the morning his body feels cold, though not to him.—170. Shaking chills with trembling, towards evening, without thirst and without any subsequent heat. Chilliness and feverish drawing in the limbs, without any subsequent heat. Chilliness as if cold water were being poured over this or that part of his body. Shuddering and chilliness, for twenty-four hours, with goose-skin, without any external coldness. When sweating while walking, the sweat on the forehead has a fetid, sourish smell. —175. When walking, he becomes immediately warm and hot, and sweats on the forehead. Sudden sweat when walking in the open air, mixed with chilliness. Fetid sweat over the whole body, even the hairs of the head were wet. He sweats, and cannot bear being covered. Sweat during the whole night, from evening till morning. (a. 4 h.)—180. Heat all over, without thirst. (Much thirst; he is obliged to drink even at night.)

[Slight sweat all over when waking. (a. 22 h.) *Slight sweat all over when waking, with itching of the whole body, obliging one to scratch.* Much thirst in the day time and feverish chilliness in the evening, shortly before going to sleep. —140. He is very chilly in the forenoon. Violent chilliness in the morning, when in bed; he is unable to get warm. Feverish coldness, increasing and decreasing at intervals, with shuddering all over, for three days, without heat, but with desire for cold water, and heat in the palate. *Chilliness, without any subsequent heat;* the rest of the body was warm, only the extremities were cold. (a. 3 h.) *Chill over the whole back, with somewhat hot cheeks and hot forehead, without redness of face and thirst, with cold hands.* (a $\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ h.]

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Palpitation of the heart. Anxiety. Tendency to start.—185. Ill-humor, peevish. Inclines to be out of humor and angry.

[145. Calm and quiet mood the whole day, with cheerfulness (curative effect). Cheerful and composed mood, with desire to work (curative effect). *Dissatisfied with his fellow-beings the whole day; he finally hates them.* Feverish mood with much restlessness and inconstancy; he was unable

to think about any thing calmly or perseveringly. Out of humor; every thing annoys him.—150. Out of humor; he withdrew to some solitary place and desired to die, almost with tears in his eyes. Vehemence. Very serious the whole day; he considered every thing which occurred to him as a very serious event.]

MAGNES ARTIFICIALIS.

To the ordinary, mechanical, material heads, believing in nothing but atoms—and they are innumerable—it not only seemed strange, but even childish and incredible that the small portions of a grain of which we avail ourselves in our practice for the cure of disease, should be sufficient to effect that cure.

I admit that it is more convenient to look upon disease generally as an accumulation of coarse impurities, and upon medicines as unpolished levers and sweeping machines, or at any rate as chemical re-agents, than to consider the disturbances which take place in the living organism as purely dynamic affections of the vital powers, and the action of medicines as a dynamic curative power, and to treat disease in accordance with those views.

If disease is looked upon as a material thing, in that case the curative power of a drug has indeed to be measured by the weight and quantity of the dose; but in such a case we ought in the first place to ascertain the weight of the disease, in order to determine how much weight of the drug shall be necessary to outweigh the disease.

The curative methods proposed by Reil, Ackermann, Reich, etc., and offered as so many systems, are no less mechanical and material. Must not the substances which are to be introduced into the sick body for the purpose of re-arranging the altered form of the atomic constituents of a body of one hundred and fifty pounds, have some weight? What a quantity of oxygen, hydrogen, or azote, would be necessary to supply the want of any one of those agents in a mass of humor, weighing forty, fifty pounds! Or is there another means to act chemically upon the diseased body except by introducing or abstracting a certain amount of material substance?

I am perfectly willing to let my colleagues enjoy the pleasure which their atomic views of disease afford them; they must

doubtless enable their authors to manage the business of curing in a sort of half slumber, and must certainly possess a certain amount of attractiveness, inasmuch as we poor sublunary crawlers are naturally fond of that which is material, palpable, coarsely vulgar, and inasmuch, according to the saying of an Israelitic teacher, much thinking and observing tires out the body. I cannot reasonably expect that men, accustomed to the routine of materialism, should look upon disease as an immaterial disturbance, and upon medicinal powers as dynamic, or almost spiritual substances. They would never give up thinking that this or that *heavy* illness requires this or that *heavy* dose of a drug, especially since it has been a custom for thousands of years to pour palpable quantities of the drug into the patient's throat out of large bottles and boxes, in order to be sure to obtain an effect in heavy diseases, *but even this was often useless*, as is abundantly confirmed by the history of medicine of all ages. But how are they going to explain by means of their atomic views of the action and the curative powers of drugs, that the strongest man can be shaken by a single imponderable spark from the bottle of Leyden, without any perceptible and ponderable substance having been introduced into his body? How can they account with their atomic notions for the great mesmeric power which a healthy man, with a strong determination of doing good, is capable of exercising over the weak nerves of a sick person by approaching the tip of the thumb to the præcordial region of the patient? How can they account with their atomic notions about the action of drugs, for the fact that a well prepared magnetic bar, even when yet at some distance from the body, and covered with thick intermediate substances, such as cloth, glass, or a bladder, should be capable of producing violent morbid symptoms, or that such a bar should be capable of curing speedily and permanently the morbid symptoms to which it is homœopathic, even when covered with other substances, and held at some distance from the body? Atomist, who thinkest thyself wise in thy darkness, say how many ponderable magnetic atoms penetrate into the body to produce those frequently excessive changes in the organism? Is not the centillionth part of a grain (a fraction, the denominator whereof contains six hundred ciphers) much too heavy for the imponderable something, the kind of spirit which flowed into the living body out of the magnetic bar? Dost thou yet feel disposed to be astonished at the centillionth, octillionth, decillionth of a grain, when the invisible magnetic power is so much more refined?

The following symptoms have been obtained by persons of different susceptibilities touching magnets of different power.

Those symptoms which have no reference to either pole in particular have been obtained incidentally during the course of experiments of six months' duration, the object of which was to find out the best and most effective mode of magnetizing steel; a magnetic horse-shoe, carrying twelve pounds, being handled for hours in succession, and both hands being thus in constant contact with either pole.

Those symptoms which have been recorded from Andry and Thouret, from Unzer and de Harsu, originated in magnetic surfaces of various sizes being applied to the skin, hence they have likewise no reference to either pole in particular.

Those symptoms which have reference to one pole in particular, have been obtained by means of a powerful magnetic bar being touched by persons in good health for eight or twelve minutes, seldom more than once.

Although, as will be seen from the following symptoms, each of the two poles produces phenomena in a healthy person different from that of the other pole, nevertheless, the repeated contact of a pole seems to produce alternate effects analogous to those of the opposite pole.

For purposes of curing, a magnet of the following description should be used. A bar of eighteen inches in length, carrying half a pound at either extremity, should be used, placing that of the two poles, the symptoms of which are homœopathic to the disease, in direct contact, or *very nearly so*, with the affected part, or else the pole may be simply touched with the tip of the finger. I have had cases where a contact of half a minute's duration was sufficient.

Recently I have used a little bar of eight inches in length, and a quarter of an ounce in weight, carrying two ounces in weight at the north pole, the weight having been gradually increased to that extent by myself, and the bar having a soft and thin wire twisted all round, because by this means its magnetic power is preserved intact, no matter in what direction the magnet is placed; I have found this bar sufficient in all cases.

It is not advisable to apply the same pole a second time directly after the first, no more than any other drug should be repeated directly after the first dose without great caution. A new remedy should either be given in accordance with the modified series of symptoms, or else the opposite pole should be used in case the wrong pole had been applied first.

What has been said of enanthiopathic or palliative drugs

applies likewise to the magnet; they ought in all cases to be avoided whenever a homœopathic drug exists. If the sypmtoms of a case correspond to the general symptoms of the magnet, without having reference to any pole in particular, in this case that pole is to be chosen which seems to be more closely homœopathic to the case. If the symptoms should then disappear suddenly, or if new symptoms should be elicited of half an hour, or even of a quarter of an hour's duration, this is a sure sign that the magnet has acted enanthiopathically; this would soon be discovered from the speedy recurrence of the symptoms in an aggravated form. This recurrence is not to be waited for, but the other homœopathic pole is to be applied immediately, for as long a time as the palliative pole had been. This pole will in the first place remove the new symptoms, after which a slight aggravation will probably occur, which will be followed by the complete and permanent cure of the original affection.

A mild disposition and an inclination to chilliness indicate the north pole, if the symptoms to be cured are found among the general symptoms of the magnet.

The action of a moderate quantity of magnetic influence lasts about ten days.

The disagreeable effects of an anti-homœopathic application of the magnet, which are sometimes very considerable, may be palliated by small electric sparks being from time to time communicated to the patient; but they can be permanently and effectively cured by the flat hand being imposed upon a large tin surface for half an hour.

Patients residing at a distance from their physicians, may make the magnetic bar themselves, according to the following method, which I have found to be the most suitable after long trials.

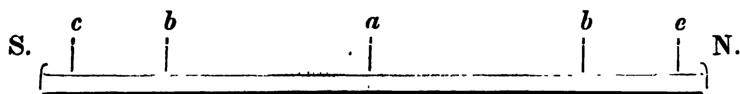
To make such bars the following materials are required: Bars of good German or English spring-steel, eight inches in length, two, or two and a half lines in breadth, and one line in thickness, and a somewhat powerful magnetic horse-shoe of ten or twelve pounds power.

The usual method of magnetizing a bar by moving the horse-shoe over it and causing the shoe to suddenly glide off the extremity of the bar, is exceedingly inadequate to the purpose, inasmuch as this sudden gliding off neutralizes a considerable portion of the power which had been communicated to the bar by the motion of the horse-shoe over it, a loss which cannot be repaired by carrying the shoe ever so many times over the bar again.

When the horse-shoe has reached the extremity of the bar,

it ought to be made to glide over tin covering the extremity of the bar, and carried under the bar to the opposite pole, which it ought to cover as the other pole; in this case the shoe may be lifted without any detriment to the bar, and the tin band keeps up a conjunction of the magnetic emanation between both poles.

The bar should be laid upon the tin band, both ends of the band outreaching the bar somewhat; these ends are then paired off and turned over the bar, being pressed close upon it. The ends are designated N. (north) and S. (south), and the bar is left in the same horizontal position, the north end pointing to the north pole, until the process of magnetizing is accomplished. The little bar is marked with chalk, ink, etc., in the following manner: one mark to be in the centre of the bar; each of the two halves to be divided into three thirds, and a mark to be made at the termination of the first third from each extremity of the bar, thus:



The lower and coarser line represents the tin case.

The bar is turned towards the north pole. The process of magnetization is carried on in the following nanner: The south pole of the horse-shoe is lowered perpendicularly upon the centre of the bar *a*, and is then moved over the bar towards N. over the termination of the tin covering. Then you carry the shoe back to the point *b* in the south half of the bar, describing a large arc through the air in carrying the shoe back, and lowering it upon that point *b*, perpendicularly; the shoe being again moved toward N. and carried back in a similar manner to the point *c*, whence the shoe is moved again toward N. and then drawn off.

The bar is then taken out of the tin case, which is left unmoved, and that end of the bar which had been marked N. is now the north pole of the bar, and to be so marked. Then the bar is turned and replaced in the tin case in the opposite direction, the north pole of the bar being placed in contact with the S. end of the tin case.

The moving of the hose-shoe is now resumed in the same manner as before, starting from the same points and moving in the same direction. This having been accomplished the other pole of the bar is marked S. (south pole).

This bar, being laid in a closely fitting groove in a stick of

wood, may be sent to any distance, the north pole being marked N. on the outside of the stick.

The bar may be touched by the patient for a minute or a minute and a half; it needs not to be taken out of the groove.

MAGNES ARTIFICIALIS.

(General symptoms of the magnet produced by touching either pole indiscriminately while handling the magnet, or by laying the whole of the magnetic surface flat upon the body.)

HEAD: Vertigo in the evening after lying down, as if he would fall (passing off soon). Vertigo, in the evening after lying down, resembling a sudden jerk through the head. When walking he staggers from time to time, without feeling giddy. The objects of sight seem to be wavering; hence it is that he staggers when treading or walking.—5. When endeavouring to think of something and fatiguing his memory, he is attacked with headache. Transitory headache, one single jerk, composed of darting and tearing sharp pain in the middle of one of the two hemispheres, like the pain which is felt at the moment when one receives a knock. Headache, in the morning, after opening the eyes, as if bruised; going off after rising. In the morning when waking, he feels a horrid, digging-up, stupefying headache, going off immediately after flatulence begins to move about in the abdomen.—10. Headache, such as is felt after catching a cold. Headache occasioned by the least chagrin, as if a sharp pressure were made upon a small spot in the brain. (This pain was immediately removed by Ignatia on account of its being homœopathic to it, see symptoms, 21, 191.) Pain in the region of the vertex, at a small spot in the brain, as if a blunt nail were being pressed into the brain; the spot feels sore to the touch. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Headache, in the morning after rising, almost as if the brain were raised out of the base of the skull; disappearing after yawning.

[Vertigo. Whizzing in the whole head, occasioned by magnetic surfaces lying flat on the thighs, legs and chest. The head feels dreary, as if one takes opium. The head feels dreary, and as if some one were trying to pull it off the trunk. —5. Sensation on the top of the head, as if the head and the whole body were being pressed down. One beat in the head and the right shoulder, with shuddering. Pimples on the hairy scalp (the person being affected with the lice-malady).]

FACE AND EYES: Cold hands, with heat in the face and smarting sensation in the skin of the face.—15. Intolerable

burning, prickings (not itching) in the muscles of the face, in the evening. Copious sweat about the head and face when moving the body, especially the arms. *Sweat in the face without heat, early in the morning*. Dilated pupils. Dilated pupils with cheerfulness of the mind and body. (a. 24 h.)—20. White, luminous, sudden vibrations, like reflections of light, at twilight, on one side of the visual ray, all around (resembling the symptom which Marcus Herz denominates false vertigo). Smarting in the eyes in the evening after lying down, as of acrid tears. Itching of the eyelids towards the outer canthus. Itching of the eyelids and eyeballs in the inner canthus. Dryness of the eyelids and the inner mouth, in the morning after waking.—25. Sensation as if the eyelids were dry. (a. 4 h.) Twitching of the lower eyelid. (a. 1 h.)

[A quantity of mucus is secreted from the eyes, nose and ears.—10. Inflammation of the eyelids. There was no dilatation of the pupils during the spasmodic attacks and the loss of consciousness. Burning, tearing and sparkling in the eye. Burning, drawing and constant sparks in the affected eye. Fiery sparks before the eyes, like shooting stars.—15. Intensely painful stitches through the right eye, disappearing in the jaw, followed by a drawing through the same eye, down the neck, through the chest, abdomen and hips toward the right lower limb. Sensation in the eye as if the pendulum of a clock were moving in it.]

Ears and Nose: The external ear feels hot to him, but is not hot. Itching in the meatus auditorius. Itching burning in the meatus auditorius, early in the morning when in bed.—30. Itching pimple on the antchelix; this itching does not pass off by scratching, but the scratching brings even on pain. Fine whistling in the ear, coming and going like the pulse. Loud, strong whizzing in one of the ears, accompanied with headache of the same side, as if a foreign body were lodged in the brain; the pupil of this side is very much enlarged (after touching the centre of the magnet). Hard hearing without noise in the ear. Burning pain at a small spot under the wing of the nose. (a. 1 h.)—35. Illusion of smell; smell of manure before the nose. (a. ½ h.) Illusion of smell; from time to time he imagines he has a smell before the nose such as usually comes out of a chest full of clothes which had been closed for a long while.

[Heat of the ear (to which the magnet had been applied.) Whizzing before the ears. Noise as of seething water in the ear.—20. Electrical shocks in the ear. Pain in the cheek and in the ear.]

Mouth and Jaws: Near the vermilion border of the upper lip, not far from the corner, a white pimple, or a red inflamed little tubercle, painful like a sore in a state of rest, but most painful when moving or touching the parts. Little ulcer in the centre of the inner surface of the lower lip, painful to the touch. Painful sensitiveness around the margin of the lips.—40. Metallic taste on one side of the tongue. Tearing pain in the periosteum of the upper jaw, coming with a jerk and extending as far as the orbit; the pain consists in a tearing, boring, pricking and burning. Darting-tearing pain in the facial bones, especially the antrum Highmorianum, in the evening. Pain of the foreteeth when drinking something cold; when taking a cold drink, the coldness rushes into the teeth. The tooth is painful from the air which rushes into the mouth; the air rushes into the tooth, causing an aching. —45. Drawing pain in the jaws extending as far as the temple, with a crampy sensation in the muscles of mastication. Vacillation of the teeth. The tooth is painful when masticating. Toothache is excited by stooping. (a. 24 h.) Toothache; beating or jerking pressure only in single jerks.—50. Violent grumbling in the teeth, even without any apparent cause. The gums of a hollow tooth are swollen and painful to the touch. Aching pain of the hollow, carious teeth. Uniform pain in the roots of the lower incisores, as if the teeth were bruised, sore or corroded. Pain in the velum pendulum palati, as when a large mouthful has been forced down the throat.—55. Pain of the submaxillary gland as if swollen, early in the morning in the open air. (a. 12 h.) Tensive pain in the submaxillary gland. Single dull prickings in the submaxillary glands, in the evening. Pimples under the chin, on the neck, itching especially when touched, and causing a simple sore pain. Frequent conflux of saliva in the mouth, almost like ptyalism, with pain of the submaxillary glands.—60. Ptyalism every evening with swollen lips. Bad smell from the mouth which he does not perceive himself; the tongue being clean, especially early in the morning. Bad smell from the mouth, early in the morning, with much mucus in the throat. Continual fetid odor from the mouth, without he himself perceiving it, as in incipient mercurial ptyalism.

[Shocks in the jaws. Tremor of the chin and throat. Shock in the teeth with burning.—25. Burning of the tongue, and pain of the same when eating. Swelling of the throat, redness of the face and increased palpitation of the heart. (In a person liable to palpitation of the heart, and approaching to the magnet.)]

TASTE AND APPETITE: Hunger (immediately).—65. *Hunger, especially in the evening.* He has an appetite, but the food has no taste. He has hunger and appetite, but he does not taste his food; mucus in the mouth seemed to prevent the food having any taste (immediately). He has a desire for tobacco, milk, beer, and he relishes those things; but he has scarcely commenced eating those things when he is immediately satiated, and he is only able to eat little. (a. 16 h.) Aversion to tobacco as if he had smoked enough of it, nevertheless he relishes his tobacco.—70. He has no appetite, without however experiencing loathing or bad taste. Want of hunger without any loathing, repletion or bad smell (immediately). Tobacco has no taste when smoking, and merely causes a smarting on the tongue (immediately.) Beer has no taste; it tastes like mere water. Some things seem to him to have a musty taste, although they have their usual good, natural taste. (a. 1. h.)

[Frequent conflux of saliva in the mouth.]

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS, STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: Eructations, tasting and smelling like the dust of sawed or turned horn. The eructations taste of the ingesta, but the taste is a spoiled one. Frequent attacks of eructations, which are sometimes unsuccessful. Unsuccessful or imperfect turns of eructation. When stooping, an acid substance rises from the stomach into his mouth.—80. Pressure in the epigastrium, as of a stone, especially when reflecting much. (a. 2 h.) Tensive aching and anxious repletion in the epigastrium (immediately). The flatulence moves about in the abdomen, with loud rumbling, painless incarceration of flatulence in various small places of the abdomen, causing a sharp-aching pain and an audible grunting (from touching the magnetic bar in the middle). Early in the morning after waking, the flatulence is stirred up in the abdomen with rumbling and howling.—85. Loud, although painless rumbling, especially in the lesser intestines, extending as far as under the pubic bones and into the groin; it may be felt with the hand when laying it upon the parts, as if diarrhœa would come off, although nothing is passed except a short, broken wind. Emission, as it were forcible, of short and broken flatulence, with loud noise and pains in the anus (from touching the centre of the bar). *Loud rumbling in the abdomen,* early in the morning when in bed; afterwards colic as from incarceration of flatulence. Flatulence immediately after a meal. Putrid fermentation in the bowels; the flatulence has a fetid smell and is very hot. (a. 12, 24 h.)—90. Qualmish sensation and painfulness in the intestines, as if one had

taken a resinous cathartic or rhubarb, with painful emission of hot, putrid flatulence. He feels sick and qualmish in the region of the intestines, as if they were bruised, with inclination to vomit, as if he had taken a purgative, accompanied with emission of fetid flatulence and diarrhœa. (a. 16 h.) Every emission of flatulence is preceded by pinching in the abdomen. Pain in one side of the abdomen shortly after stool. Pressure of a protruding hernia. (a. ½ h.)—95. Tensive and at the same time burning pain in the epigastrium and hypogastrium, followed by a drawing and tensive pain in the calves. (a. 20 h.) Itching of the umbilicus.

[Pain as if a band were pressing over the stomach, felt in both sides. A sort of rushing through the stomach and the intestines, mingled with stitches.—30. Pressure in the stomach with cramps in the direction of the upper parts; restlessness which did not permit her to remain at any one place; heaviness of the tongue, paleness of the face, and coldness of the body, the pulse being very small, tight, unequal. (This series of symptoms appeared every day at the same hour, for ten days in succession, in three females, decreasing more and more.) Crackling and cracking in the pit of the stomach, as when a clock is wound up. Sensation of an agreeable distention in the region of the diaphragm. Violent rumbling in the abdomen. Burning and digging-up in the abdomen like a heaving.]

Stool: Frequent but almost unsuccessful desire for diarrhœa in the morning, alternating with rumbling of the flatulence in the abdomen. Diarrhœa without colic. Painless diarrhœa mixed with flatulence. (a. 12 h.)—100. Constipation with headache for several days, as if there were something wrong in the brain; the head is uniformly affected, the mind feeling vexed and impatient. Constipation as if the rectum were constricted and contracted. (a. 36 h.) *Violent hæmorrhoidal pain in the anus after stool* (*erosive*), *as if sore, and as if the rectum were constricted.* Burning at the anus when sitting, as in a kind of hæmorrhoids. Itching hæmorrhoids.—105. Blind hæmorrhoids after soft stools, as if the varices on the margin of the anus felt sore, both when sitting and walking. Prolapsus recti when going to stool. Pain on either side of the anus, consisting of itching and soreness when walking in the open air.

[35. Desire for stool in the intestines. Diarrhœa of several days standing. Hæmorrhoids.]

Urinary and Genital Organs: Burning in the bladder, especially in the region of the neck of the bladder, a few minutes after urinating. Burning in the urethra, in the region

of the caput gallinaginis, during an emission of semen.—110. Early in the morning when waking, he feels a burning in the region of the vesiculæ seminales. Early in the morning when waking, he feels a burning itching, in the region of the vesiculæ seminales, or of the caput gallinaginis, inducing a desire for an embrace; the burning in the latter place increases during an emission of urine. Early in the morning after sunrise, he falls into a deep sleep full of lascivious dreams; after waking he feels a desire for an embrace in the genital organs, and inguinal hernia inclines to protrude with painful soreness. Pain in the inguinal region as when hernia protrudes (after touching the centre of the bar). *Nightly emission of semen.* (a. a few hours.)—115. Desire for an embrace. (a. 12 h.) Erection when walking without any amorous thoughts. Violent, continuous erections, early in the morning when in bed without any sexual desire. *Want of sexual desire*, aversion to an embrace. The penis remains in a relaxed condition, in spite of all sexual excitement (immediately).—120. *The prepuce retreats behind the glans, and does not cover the least part of it*, or only a very small part. Swelling of the epididymis, where a simple pain is experienced when feeling it or during motion. Itching smarting of the inner surface of the prepuce. (a. 2 h.) Burning smarting under the prepuce (immediately).

[Frequent emission of urine.—40. Increased metrorrhagia (in a female advanced in age.) The menses which had ceased a few days ago, returned next day after imposing the magnetic surface, and continued for ten days. The menses which had ceased ten days ago, returned the day after the imposition of the magnetic surface, but lasted only the usual length of time.]

Respiratory Organs and Chest: Frequent sneezing in the evening; afterwards coryza from one of the nostrils, the other nostril being free and open.—125. Coryza which comes and disappears again suddenly. Frequent fits of nightly cough which does not wake him. In the evening, after lying down, he has a violent fit of dry cough, sometimes while he sleeps (before midnight). Violent but short-lasting attack of dry cough in the night and at other periods, followed by slight discharge of ordinary mucus from the trachea. (a. a few h.) Convulsive cough (immediately).—130. *Mucus in the trachea which it is easy to hawk up*, evening and morning. (a. 24 h.) Asthma, after midnight, when waking and reflecting, occasioned by mucus in the chest; it is diminished by coughing. Spasmodic cough after midnight when waking and reflecting. Tenacious mucus in the anterior part of the trachea, which can only be thrown off after violent coughing. Fits of violent,

dry cough, which causes the secretion of smarting, acrid tears. —135. Intolerable burning stitches in the muscles of the side of the chest, toward the back.

[Bleeding at the nose. A sort of catarrh. (a. 12 d.)—45. Violent fit of cough, with profuse expectoration of blood. (a. 6 d.) Spasmodic cough, with shocks in the chest and anxious breathing, and visible oppression of the chest; sobbing breathing; pressure in the chest. (a. 4 d.) Pricking in the chest, and a cold shuddering burning through the whole body.—50. A shock in the upper part of the sternum, causing cough and lachrymation. Violent oppression of the chest, tearing in the stomach and bowels, and beating in the shoulders. Tearing in the right side, mingled with pricking. Tearing extending from the right side into the inner parts of the abdomen, mingled with prickings and shocks, as if small pieces of flesh were being torn out, or as if fiery sparks were flying about. Four burning emanations from the middle of the chest toward either shoulder and side, back, and small of the back, with anxiety, and sensation as if the parts were being dissected.—55. Burning emanation from the left shoulder through the chest toward the right side, as if the parts were being severed.]

Extremities: Painful stiffness of the cervical vertebræ in the morning, during motion. (a. 12 h.) Cracking in the cervical vertebræ in the morning, during motion. Pain in the homo-hyoid muscle, as if it were going to be attacked with cramp. Pain in the back when standing or sitting quiet.—140. Twitching of the muscles of the back, and sensation as if something were alive in them. *Pain in the sacro-lumbar articulation, in the morning when in bed when lying upon the side, and in daytime when stooping a long time.* Pain in the humeral articulation, (or in the ligaments,) as if the head of the bone were dislocated, (not only as if bruised, or sprained and twisted.) Tearing jerkings in the muscles of the arm when staying at a cold place. Uneasiness in the sound arm.—145. Drawing pain in the upper part of the lower arm. In the evening, between the sixth and seventh hour, he feels a tearing and bruised pain in the joints of the arm, more during rest than when bending the arm; the pain returns in twenty-four hours. Feeling of coldness in the hands: the hands are icy cold the whole day, for several days, (from touching the centre of the bar.) Pain in the wrist-joint, as if a tendon had become strained, or as if an electrical shock passed through the parts. (a. 48 h.) Arthritic, digging-up, and boring pain in a place of the lower joint of the thumb in rest.—150. Tearing in the joints of the thumb in the evening when in bed. Pain as if sprained

and bruised, in the morning when in bed, in the lower joint of the thumb, when moving or bending it. Continuous pain, as if sprained. Sudden bending, and sensation as if dislocated in the first and second joint of the thumb. (a. 24 h.) Prickling and digging-up pain in the tip of the thumb, in the evening after lying down.—155. Twitching jerking in one part of the thenar muscle in the region of the thumb, and in the muscles of the chin. Continuous burning stitch, accompanied with sore feeling in the thickest part of the muscles of the vola manus and calf of the leg; afterwards in the lower part of the tibia. (a. 1 h.) Easy bending and straining of the fingers. In the evening the legs and thighs go to sleep. Sensation in the upper part of the calf, when rising from a seat, as if it were too short.—160. Attacks of cramp in the calves and toes after waking. Cramp in the calf in the morning when in bed, when bending the knee, accompanied with relaxation of the muscles (while engaged in amorous caresses). Pain as if bruised in the fleshy part of the leg, on the outer side of the tibia, in the evening when walking. In the morning after rising from the bed, and when attempting to tread and walk, he feels a pain in the tarsal joint and beyond it, as if sprained. Pain in the outer ankle as if sprained, or an arthritic pain, when rising from a seat and commencing to walk; the pain disappears when continuing the walking (in a few hours).—165. Stitches in the ball of the heel. Tearing pain in the heel, setting in with a jerk, passing off immediately, but returning from time to time. In the evening, prickings with burning in the soft parts on the side of the heel. (a. 4 d.) Painful sensitiveness and soreness in the region of the root of the nail of the big toe. and in the skin over the root, even when merely touching it. Sore pain under the nail of the big toe of either foot, as if the shoe had pinched him, and as if the nail were to come off by suppuration.—170. Burning and sore pain of the corn, which is generally painless when commencing to walk. Pain in the upper part of the tarsal joints, as if the shoe had pinched him, and as if a corn were there. (a. ½ h.) Pain as of corns in the upper part of the tarsal joints.

[Burning emanations from the stomach through the abdomen and back; the emanations separate in the small of the back. and extend into the lower limbs. Shock or jerk in the small of the back, almost arresting the breathing. Burning in the dorsal spine; spasmodic pressure between the shoulder-blades. (a. 5 d.)—60. Beating in the top of the shoulder, with sensation as if it were being torn. Shocks in the top of the shoulders, which caused the arms to be jerked off. Shocks in the

arm-joints and head, as if those parts were beaten with a light and small hammer. Drawing pain in either shoulder, and down along the nape of the neck, with beating in either arm. Pulling in the joints and muscles of the arm.—65. Pulling in the right arm; a kind of digging-up around the wrist, elbow, and shoulder-joints. Pain in the muscles of the arm, as if they were divided into fine parts. Burning and cutting in the arms and chest, with cold shuddering. Burning in the right arm, as of fiery sparks. Burning pain in the surface of the arm in various parts.—70. Prickings in the arm. The arms are softly elevated, or even crossed as if by spasm: one of the arms is spasmodically tossed off the body or into the air. Beating and throbbing in all the joints of the arms and fingers. Deep-seated pain in the arm, extending as far as the elbow; the arm going to sleep and trembling spasmodically.—75. Painless shocks in the elbow. Burning in the elbow-joint, as if torn by hot pincers, with violent burning and sparkling of the eyes. (While removing the magnets from the arms, the fingers, hands and arms become curbed and even entirely contracted, in a state of unconsciousness.) *Drawing from the head down to the tip of the fingers.* Pricking and burning in the tip of the middle finger.—80. Pain from the hip down the limb, as if the parts were being divided by a fine instrument. Drawing, from the hips to the feet, leaving a burning along that tract. Violent shocks of the right lower limb, occasioned by a burning emanation from the chin and neck through the right side. Fiery burning in the upper and lower limbs; when the right limb touched the left one, it seemed as if the latter were set on fire by the former. Painful going to sleep of the thighs and legs when sitting, disappearing when walking.—85. Burning tearing in the left leg, mingled with creeping. Pricking from the knee to the feet. Stitches in the leg. Shocks in the knee, causing the leg to be stretched spasmodically. Throbbing in the left knee.]

General Symptoms—Fits: Early in the morning, when lying on the side, he feels a continuous, intolerable, simple or bruised pain in all the joints, where the cartilages of the two bones touch one another; the pain abates as soon as one turns to the back; the head bent backward, and the knees bent and at a distance from one another. Bruised pain in the joints of that side upon which one rests, in the evening when in bed, (from touching the centre of the bar.)—175. Bruised pain of all the joints, or rheumatic pain of the ligaments of the arms and of all the joints of the chest, back, and nape of the neck, during motion and during an expiration (a. 12 h.) (from

touching the centre of the bar). Pain as if bruised, or simple pain, and painful sensitiveness in the region where the bones of all the joints unite, early in the morning when in bed. Pain, as if bruised, in all the joints, where the cartilages of the head of the bones touch one another, during rest and when lying down, but most violent during motion and when making an effort. Paralytic pain in all the joints, especially those of the small of the back, loins and chest; or pain as if the joints were crushed, broken and bruised; worse during motion and when standing, accompanied with a drawing and tearing sensation, especially in the ligaments and tendons, where they are inserted in the bones, especially early in the morning after rising, and in the evening before lying down; the parts are painless when touched; the pains are relieved by emission of flatulence; an increase of pain obliges one to close the eyes. Pain in all the joints, early in the morning, after rising, and during motion.—180. The joints are painful when moving the limbs, as if they had been sprained. Sensation in the limbs during motion, as is felt in the arm when knocking the ulnar nerve in the region of the elbow against something hard. The limbs go to sleep, especially when standing or walking, after rising from a seat. In the morning, when lying in the bed, and resisting a desire for an embrace, he is attacked with a kind of athritic pain in the small of the back, knees and all the joints; the pains are partly bruised or weary pains. The recent wound commences to bleed again.—185. The wound which is almost healed, commences to pain again like a recent wound. Boils break out on various parts of the body, passing off soon. Corrosive pains in various parts, for example, below the ankle. Itching of the affected parts; the pain is increased by the scratching; it is like a sort of burning in a sore place. Simple, continuous itching of the soft parts, remaining unchanged after scratching.—190. Burning itching below the joints, after lying down, even for the mere purpose of taking a nap; it cannot be appeased by scratching. A continuous itching-pricking, here and there, terminating in a burning, (from touching the centre of the bar.) Burning stinging pain in various soft parts of the body, not in the joints; it is more or less continuous. Single stitches in soft parts, here and there, for instance in the ball of the thumb. In the evening, after having got warm in the bed, he feels single burning stitches here and there, terminating in a smarting sensation.—195. Pricking, moaning, fluttering sort of a pain at a small place, for instance, in the bottom of the feet, such as is felt previous to a limb going to sleep. Single jerks in the body previous to

going to sleep. Sharp pain in the ulcer, as of a recent wound. Stiffness of the body during motion, after rising from the siesta. Early in the morning, after rising, he feels a great faintness, with anxiety. (a, 44 h.)—200. He becomes faint immediately, without feeling drowsy, and wishes to take something strong, but knows not what (immediately).

[Burning emanation from the head, down along the right side; immediately after the whole body is covered with sweat, the temperature being moderate. Burning emanations through all the parts of the body in every direction. Intolerable burning from the head to the feet, with pain as if the limbs were being torn and divided. Burning and pricking pains. During the burning pains there was neither external heat, nor redness of the parts.—95. Sensation as of flying sparks over the body. He moans on account of a sensation in all the parts as if they were being cut up. Heaviness in all the limbs, and palpitation of the heart from omitting the usual imposition of the magnets. Dull, numb pain. (Nightly pains.)—100. Drawing and pricking pain, mingled with itching. Drawing pain. Shuddering movement through the whole body. A movement through the whole body, which is almost like a shuddering. The joints are painful when touched.—105. The places upon which the magnets lie, burn as if hot coals were lying near them. Creeping, and sensation as if all the humors were accumulating in the region where the magnet was. Small pimples on the chest, (where the magnet lay.) Extremely itching eruption where the magnet lay. The skin under the magnet is painful and corroded, and is surrounded by itch-like pustules. —110. Red eruption, red spots, (where the magnet lay?) Red eruption in the palms of the hands resembling watery vesicles. Burning itching where the magnet lay, obliging one to scratch until blood came out; the skin is red, and round about small pimples are visible, passing off soon. Large pimples around the place where the magnet lay. Deep, lentil-sized ulcers at the place where the magnet lay.—115. Wide-spread eruption of pimples and blisters, with drawing and pricking pain; also, red spots here and there. Secretion of a reddish humor from the wound. The place where the magnet had been imposed goes to sleep, becomes numb and insensible. Jerking shock, causing the trunk to bend violently upward and forward as low down as the hips, with cries.—120. The trunk, while in a recumbent position, is jerked up spasmodically as it were, (with a cry,) the head being jerked forward upon the bed, and then again backward upon the cushion. The upper part of the body is spasmodically lifted and jerked

forward, and then again jerked back on one side. (Violent starting and jerking upward); violent shocks, causing a general tremor of the body, burning in the chest and through either arm, and sweat all over. None of the convulsions excited by the magnet alter the pulse. A sort of starting through the body; afterward sweat on either hand.—125. Starting with a cry; afterward sweat over the whole body. Paralysis for ten days, with loss of sensation, the limb having its natural temperature and being moist. Shocks deprive him of consciousness. The spasmodic risings and jerkings of the body forward, are followed by a long-lasting loss of consciousness, followed (see 39) by blowing with the mouth as when one experiences a great heat; after which consciousness and cheerfulness return. Loss of consciousness, with staring eyes, open mouth, almost imperceptible inspirations, and a movement in the chest which is almost like palpitation of the heart, the pulse remaining unchanged and having its ordinary quality.—130. During the loss of consciousness the fingers are moved one after the other; after the return of consciousness a profuse sweat broke out. Faintness in all the limbs, accompanied with a swoon, which lasts but a short while and returns several times. (These symptoms appeared in three females every day, at the same hour, for ten days in succession, but they appeared weaker and weaker.) Fits of fainting, palpitation of the heart, and suffocation. (From omitting the usual imposition of magnet.) Long-lasting swoons, in which she retained her consciousness. Swoon, during which she feels her pain, but is unable to complain on account of a want of speech and mobility.—135. Fainting fits. Insensibility and deadly sopor.]

SLEEP: Coma vigil early in the morning for several hours; after sunrise, sopor or deep sleep set in, full of heavy, passionate dreams (for instance, vexing dreams); the sopor terminates with a headache as if the brain were sore all over, disappearing after rising. Sleep disturbed by dreams full of oppression and anxiety, resembling night-mare. (a. 30 h.) Vivid dreams, as if he saw the thing taking place in his waking state. Dreams full of feasting, boasting, and bragging.—205. Sleep full of dreams, with the mouth open. He wakes at three o'clock in the night; in a few hours he falls into a sopor full of dreams; *afterwards, feeling of heat in the limbs without thirst, the limbs requiring to be uncovered at first, but afterwards covered carefully.* He moves early in the morning while asleep, (from touching the centre of the bar.) He wakes from three o'clock in the morning; but at sunrise his eyelids close, and he lies in a sort of stupor full of heavy dreams. *Early in the*

morning he sleeps on his back, one of his hands lying under the occiput, the other over the region of the stomach, *the knees being apart from one another*, with moaning inspirations, half-opened mouth, and low muttering dreaming of amorous things and emissions, although no emission takes place; headache in the occiput after waking, as after an involuntary emission of semen, with asthma, *and bruised pain in all the joints, going off after rising and during motion*, with copious expulsion of catarrhal mucus.—210. Lascivious dreams, even during the siesta, with discharge of the prostatic juice; after waking, the genital organs are very much disposed to an emission of semen. (a. 2 h.) Wakeful drowsiness in the night toward morning (he hears every noise and has some power of thinking); after sunrise the drowsiness increases to a stupor, during which he hears or feels nothing, except violent pain as after a long journey on foot, and a bruised feeling in all the joints, obliging him to change the position of the limbs all the time, accompanied with loud grunting in the abdomen, which is interrupted from time to time by emission of flatulence, and a disagreeable feeling of warmth in the body; during which time he generally lies on the back with an open mouth. The pains in the limbs soon decrease after waking; but in exchange for those pains he is attacked with a just as painful headache, increasing after rising to a headache such as is felt when a dry coryza is setting in, but disappearing again by sudden sneezing and discharge of mucus from one nostril. He wakes at one o'clock in the night. Sweat without heat, early in the morning while asleep, or mild, copious exhalation of the whole body, which is not exhausting, and disappears after waking. He talks when asleep.—215. When asleep he snores during inspiration, and wheezes through the nose during an expiration. Tossing about in the bed during sleep. He tosses about in the bed at night, imagining that he feels uncomfortable in any position of the body. In the morning, after waking, the flatulence increases in the abdomen, with loud grunting; there is emission of flatulence, violent sneezing, copious discharge of mucus from the nose, and yawning; all this soon goes off again. Early in the morning when waking, the mouth is covered with thick, almost dry mucus, and the eyelids are dry; both these symptoms disappear after sneezing and after a discharge of mucus from the nose.—220. In the evening, before lying down, he is attacked with symptoms of a catarrhal fever; the long bones are painful as if bruised in the middle; accompanied with dull headache causing a cloudiness; he is hoarse, and the chest (trachea) is lined with tenacious mucus. (a. 4 h.)

[Moaning while asleep, as if he had an anxious dream. Sleep interrupted by groaning.]

Fever: Shuddering over the whole body, partly cold, partly burning, and causing an intense pain. Hot and creeping sensation in the affected part. Profuse sweat with shuddering. Slight sweat in the night, especially where the magnet lay. Sweat in the region of the stomach. Profuse sweat. Fever after midnight: no shuddering; disagreeable sensation of heat in the whole body, especially in the palms of the hands and bottom of the feet, with dryness in the throat and sweat in the face, nape of the neck or over the whole body. Dry heat, early in the morning when in bed. Heat without thirst in the night, requiring one to lie uncovered. Disagreeable, troublesome warmth in the whole body, with sweat in the face, without thirst (immediately).—225. Imperceptible exhalation of the whole body, having a strong, pungent, though not disagreeable smell, resembling the exhalation which is perceived coming from a healthy man while sweating. General sweat after midnight. Sweat over the whole body, especially in the back, early in the morning while asleep (from touching the centre of the magnetic bar).

Moral Symptoms: *While doing his business in the day-time, he talks aloud to himself, without being aware of it* (immediately) (like one whose mind is affected). He is faint, but excessively solicitous to do his business properly.—230. Excessive exhaustion of the body, with feeling of heat, and cool sweat in the face, with unceasing, and as it were, hurried and overstrained activity. Hurried zeal; afterwards a gnawing pain in the arm and in the head of the humerus (in the first hours) Hurried heedlessness and forgetfulness; he says and does something different from what he intends, omitting letters, syllables, and words. He endeavors to do things, and actually does things contrary to his own intentions. Wavering irresoluteness, hurriedness (immediately).—235. He is unable to fix his attention to one object (immediately). The things around him strike him like one who is half dreaming. He is unable to control his attention, howsoever much he would like to do so. Print seems to him very bright, but he has difficulty to comprehend what he reads. *He inclines to be angry and vehement;* and after he has become angry, his head aches as if it were sore (immediately).—240. He is disposed to feel vexed; this gives him pain, especially a headache, as if a nail were forced into his head. *Inclines to be vehement.* Resoluteness, deliberateness, strength of mind and body (with easy digestion), (seems to be a curative effect). Cheerful, calm, and serious mood in the morning (seems to be a curative effect).

Phlegmatic, indolent disposition; he is not disposed to do anything, he feels lazy and drowsy (a rare alternate effect).

[Anxiousness. Nightly anxiety, with violent palpitation of the heart. He easily starts at a noise.]

NORTH POLE OF THE MAGNET.

HEAD: (Vertigo, sensation as if she would fall in every direction). Vertiginous motion in one side of the head. (a. 10 minutes.) After having gone up-stairs, she feels a motion from the centre of the brain towards either ear, like the pendulum of a clock. He is not clearly conscious of himself, is unable to think correctly; sensation as if his understanding had become arrested, and as if something were pressing his brain down, and were pressing the eyes out; a sort of fainting turn.—5. When walking, he felt like one intoxicated. Sensation of intoxication, like a humming in the head. (a. 15 min.) Obtusion of the head with desire for open air. Weak memory, but he feels cheerful. (a. 1 h.) Two days in succession he wakes from his siesta with a violent headache, as if the brain were bruised and obtuse; the headache decreases after he is fully awake, and disappears gradually after rising. (a. 3 and 23 h.)—10. Headache, consisting in a sore and bruised pain in the surface of the brain, in the sinciput and in one of the temples. The head feels bruised and dashed to pieces in one of the hemispheres. (a. half h.) A shock in one side of the head in the morning while in bed. Sensation as if the head were being pressed down by a load. Pressure as of something hard in several parts of the brain.—15. (A good deal of heat in the head.) Disagreeable, compressive sensation in the the head, and as if one part of the brain were pressed in. The head is concussed by the sound of a hammer. Headache when walking; pressure over the orbits. Headache, especially when raising or moving the eyes.—20. Tensive sensation in the brain behind the forehead, extending down to the root of the nose. In the morning after rising, he has several stitches in the upper part of the forehead, until afternoon. Headache, as if the temples were being pressed asunder. Violent headache the whole afternoon, as if the brain were being pressed asunder. (a. 3 d.) Large tubercles on the hairy scalp, (painful only when touched).—25. Smartingitching in the hairy scalp.(a. ½ h.)

[Vertigo, as if intoxicated, obliging him to change the position of his feet for the purpose of supporting his body (a. 5 minutes.) Vertigo, when walking in the open air, he was obliged to stagger. (a. 26 h.) He staggers to and fro and when

walking in the open air. (a. 22 h.) Obtusion of the head.* —5. Rush of blood to the head, and suffusion of heat in the cheeks. Drawing headache in the left side of the head. (a. 27½ h.) Drawing-boring pain in the right temple; accompanied with a spasmodic pain below the right molar bone. Pressure in the right temple, when walking in the open air, causing a dulness of the head. Aching pain over the left temporal region, externally. (a. 27 h.)—10. Tearing in the head behind the right ear, with a sensation as of a shock, gradually moving to the front of the head, when walking in the open air. (a. ¼ h.) Pushing tearing in the head behind the left ear when sitting. (a. ½ h.) Tension of the scalp as if it were too firmly adhering to the skull, causing an obtusion of the head (for several hours). Pressure in the articulation of the condyles of the occiput with the atlas from within outward, obliging him to bend the head forward all the time. Aching pain in the left side of the forehead. (a. 22 h.)—15. Aching pain in the outer parts over the right eyebrow. (a. 28 h.)

Face and Eyes: Tension across the face. Paleness of face. Cold movement as of cold breath in the eyes. The eyes protrude. (a ½ h.)—30. Staring look. Fine prickings in the left eye. (a. 24 h.) Burning, continuous stitch in the upper eyelid. (a. 3 m.) Vesicle on the margin of the upper eyelid, pressing upon the eye. Painful sensitiveness of the eyelids when reading. (a. 12 h.)—35. Itching in the inner canthus and the margin of the eyelids. (a. ½ h.) *Painful feeling of dryness in the eyelids in the morning when waking.* (a. 14, 20 h.) Lachrymation early in the morning. Excessive lachrymation; the light of the sun is intolerable. Dilatation of the pupils; they contract but little in the light (immediately).—40. Contraction of the pupils during the first hours.

[Itching over the right eye, inducing one to scratch. (The magnet being held near the weak right eye.) *Jerking and drawing in the eyelids. Drawing in the eyelids with lachrymation.*—20. *Itching of the eyelids. Pricking in the eyelids.* In the evening, prickings of the left eyelid, with dryness of the same. The eyelids are strongly agglutinated in the morning. Gum in the outer canthus.—25. Stinging in the canthus and the left cheek. Sensation as of sand in the eye. Itching in the eye. Burning, redness and lachrymation of either eye. *Burning in the weak right eye;* it became red

* In this case the magnet was held in the region of from the fourth to the sixth dorsal vetebra at a distance of from four to five fingers' breadth from the body.

and filled with water (the magnet being held in contact with the weak right eye for a quarter of an hour).—30. Coldness in the weak eye for three or four minutes (the magnet being held in contact with that eye for two minutes). *Coldness of the weak eye, as if the eye were a piece of ice;* as the coldness passed off a long-continued pricking was felt in the eye. Coldness in the eye, followed by heat. Pricking in the left eye. Pricking sensation in the eye, resembling the tick of a watch (for 25 minutes).—35. *Uneasy motion of the eye.* • Great motion of the eyeball; a good deal of water accumulates in either eye. Sensation as of a cobweb in front of the eyes. Shine in the eye as of a shooting star. Formication between the two eyes.—40. Strong drawing over the eye, in the surface of the cheek, ear, extending into the upper maxillary bone (the magnet being in contact with the eye.) Intensely painful tightness in the face, extending as far as the tonsils. Drawing in the left cheek. Innumerable prickings in the cheek, with feeling of heat, without any heat being perceptible to others. (a. 2½ h.)]

EARS: Stitch darting from the Eustachian tube to the interior of the ear (when stooping). Fine ringing in the opposite ear (immediately). A few tearings in the interior of the right ear, resembling otalgia. (a. 18 h.) Whizzing and a drawing sensation in the ear.—45. Tightness of the tympanum. Tubercle in the face, near the nose, feeling sore when touched; when not touched, a few rare slow stitches are felt in it.

[Crackling in the ear as when burning dry wood, when holding the magnet in the ear.—45. Warmth and roaring in the ear, as when water is boiling and bubbling (when holding the magnet in the ear). Ringing in the ear of the same side. Heat and pecking sensation in the ear, when holding the magnet in the ear. A kind of deafness, as if a pellicle had been drawn over the right ear, after which heat is felt in the ear.]

NOSE: Illusion of smell: he imagined the room smelled of fresh white-wash and dust. Violent bleeding at the nose, for three afternoons in succession, increasing every afternoon, and preceded by an aching pain in the forehead (a. 4 d.) Sore pain in the nostrils, even without touching or moving them. (a. 26 h.)—50. Redness and heat of the tip of the nose, followed by hot, red, circumscribed spots upon the cheeks.

[Bleeding from the left nostril, at two o'clock in the afternoon. (a. 46 h.)—50. Bleeding of the nose for three-quarters of an hour, in the afternoon when walking in the open air, after blowing the nose. (a. 23 h.) Pimples on the right wing of the nose, with a stinging-itching sensation. Illusion of smell: he imagines the room smells of rotten eggs, or of the contents of a privy. (a. 27 h.)]

MOUTH, JAWS AND TEETH: Clawing-aching pain in the left submaxillary gland. (a. 2 h.) Crushing-aching, or pinching pain in the submaxillary glands, without the glands being either touched or moved, as is felt in acute swellings of the throat. (a. 4 h.) Tearing pain in the cervical muscles, as if they were too weary. Painful cramp in the cervical muscles, from one ear to the other.—55. Cramp in one of the cervical muscles, when yawning; the parts were afterwards painful to the touch. Sore pain in the left corner of the mouth, when moving it, as if an ulcer would form. Slow, extremely sharp and painful prickings in the lower lip. Small pimples on the inner surface of the upper lip. Cramp-like toothache in the right lower jaw.—60. Toothache as if the tooth were being torn out; it becomes worse after a meal, and when sitting or lying down, but improves when walking. Toothache in the direction of the eye, a very quick succession of peckings in the hollow tooth, with swollen inflamed gums and a red and burning cheek; the toothache increased very much immediately after a meal, improved when walking in the open air, but was aggravated in a smoky room. Throbbing in the hollow tooth (immediately), followed by a pressure in the tooth as if something had got into the tooth, with drawing in the temples. Throbbing in the tooth, with burning in the gums, and swollen, red, hot cheeks, with burning pain and beating in the cheeks, in the afternoon. The toothache ceases when walking in the open air, and returns in the room.—65. Numbness and insensibility of the gums of the tooth which had been affected with pain. Drawing pain in the hollow tooth and fore teeth, increased when eating something warm; with redness of the cheek during the pain. Swelling of the gums of a hollow tooth, painful when touched with the tongue. Toothache, as if the gums were sore or cut, increased by the air entering the mouth. Itching in the forepart of the tongue, obliging one to rub and scratch.—70. Accumulation of saliva in the mouth (immediately).

[Crackling-pricking pain in a pimple near the corner of the mouth, which had already existed some time ago (immediately). Drawing in the left jaw and the left cheek.—55. Tensive pain in the left upper jaw, early in the morning when waking. (a. 36 h.) Painful drawing in the articulation of the lower jaw when moving it, as it were being dislocated by force. (a. ½ h.) Drawing-aching pain coming from the temple, below the mastoid process, between the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle and the *ramus* of the lower jaw. Tensive pain in the left submaxillary gland. (a. 19 h.) Pain in the left upper incisores, as if something hard were pressing upon them,

breaking them.—60. Toothache when eating; all the teeth feel as if they were loose, and as if they would bend over. The teeth of the upper jaw feel as if they were loose. (a. 28 h.) Painful humming in the hollow teeth of the lower jaw; it is worse on the right side; the toothache ceases while one is eating. (a. 3 h.) When waking, the mouth is full of a thick, almost dry, white mucus. (a. 18 h.) Copious accumulation of saliva in the mouth.]

APPETITE AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Heart-burn. (a. ½ h.) Long-continued rancid heart-burn. He does not even relish the most palatable kind of food, at supper. (a. 10 h.) When smoking, he feels a scraping sensation in the throat as if he were to have heart-burn, or had had it.—75. Sourish taste in the morning, as if one were fasting. When smoking, he has a bitter taste on the posterior part of the tongue. (a. 2 h.) Tobacco is disagreeable to him. (a. 2 h.) She felt so replete at dinner that she was unable to eat.—180. Greedy appetite at supper. Chocolate had a flat, disagreeable taste, as if impure water had been added to it. (He relishes his supper, but soon after he has a flat taste in the mouth, and feels a heat in the lobules.) Eructation, with a sort of a painful jerk. *Frequent eructations of mere air.*—85. The magnet seems to favor acidity of the stomach. The tongue is very much coated and covered with mucus; aversion to milk. The stomach feels as if spoiled; food weighs heavily in his stomach. Heart-burn after supper. (a. 24 h.)

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: She is waked in the night by a pressure in the abdomen as of a stone.—90. Pressure in the abdomen as of a stone. Sudden griping in the pit of the stomach. (a. ½ h.) (Throbbing in the pit of the stomach) (immediately). Sensation in the epigastric region and in the stomach, as if the walls of the stomach were sensitive to pain. Drawing in the pit of the stomach, extending into the right chest.—95. Drawing pain in the abdomen. (a. 4 h.) Drawing colic. (a. a few hours.) Warmth in the umbilical region, causing an anxiety, followed by a sensation as if vomiting would come on. Coldness in the abdomen (immediately after touching the magnet). Shocks and jerks coming out of the abdomen and extending through the chest into the throat (immediately).—100. A few jerks in the abdomen, like a sort of rumbling, as if something were falling down in the abdomen at intervals (immediately). A few stitches in the side of the abdomen, and movement in the abdomen as if diarrhœa would come on. (a. 10 h., on the following morning.) Spasmodically contractive sensation of the hypogastrium, externally and internally, early

in the morning. Pinching, especially in the epigastrium, directly after supper. Violent, continuous pinching, as of incarcerated flatulence, at a small place in the left side of the abdomen.—105. Flatulent colic immediately after supper; sharp pressure in all the parts of the abdomen from within outward, as if the abdomen would burst; relieved when sitting immoveable. (a. 30 h.) Flatulent colic early in the morning, immediately after waking; the flatulence was pressed upward toward the hypochondriac region, with tensive pains in the whole abdomen, causing a hard pressure here and there, accompanied with a qualmishness and nausea which arose from the abdomen, and was felt both in motion and when at rest. Continuous aching-pinching pain in the whole of the hypogastric region, like a sort of colic, but without any perceptible flatulence; it disappears neither by motion nor rest, or eating and drinking, but is excessively increased by reflection and mental exertions, and is in that case accompanied with nausea; the colic is somewhat diminished by strict rest, but it disappears entirely in the space of an hour by touching the zinc. In the evening and morning he feels a pressure as of flatulence in various parts of the bowels, resembling a pressure upon a bruised spot, accompanied with a similar pressure in various parts of the brain; both the headache and colic disappear immediately after the emission of flatulence; the headache and colic return with the return of flatulence, which makes one moreover feel ill-humored; the flatulence has a fetid smell. (The south pole removed the painful uneasiness in the abdo men, and the headache, within the space of an hour.) (Painful sensitiveness of the abdominal muscles.)—110. Suppression of the emission of flatulence for twenty-four hours. He wakes in the night with a violent colic; it is a sort of continuous, intolerably hard pressure in the pit of the stomach and the hypochondria, rising higher and higher in the chest, and increasing in violence up to the pit in the throat, where the breathing threatens to be arrested. (This condition was soon relieved by the hands being imposed upon the chest with a strong will (a sort of self-mesmerism); the spasm abated, and rest and sleep were restored by a strong but easily emitted flatulence.)

[65. *Gurgling in the abdomen as if a quantity of flatulence were incarcerated, causing a writhing sensation, which rises up to the pit of the stomach, and causes eructations.*] (a. 2¼ h.) Pinching and grunting in the abdomen, disappearing by the emission of flatulence. (a. 25 h.) Severe cutting stitches, when walking in the open air, in the middle of the

hypogastrium, from below upward. (a. 3½ h.) Stitches in the right lumbar region. Stitches in the left groin from within outward, in the region of the superior spinous process of the ilium (immediately).—70. Boring pain over the left abdominal ring, from within outward, as if hernia would protrude.]

STOOL: Drawing, almost dysenteric pain in the hypogastrium, early in the morning, followed by difficult expulsion of very thick fæces. (a. 24 h.) Blood comes off with stool twice a day. (a. 4 d.) Difficult and rare expulsion of hard, thick fæces (in a few days).—115. Sharp pressure in the rectum. (a. 1½ h.) Stinging pinching in the rectum. Aching-pressing pain in the rectum (not in the anus) after midnight, while in a slumber lasting for hours, and disappearing after being wide awake. Cutting pain in the left groin, in the region of the abdominal ring, with a feeling of weakness in that region. Relaxed condition of the abdominal ring increasing from day to day; hernia threatens to protrude, especially when coughing. (a. 48 h.)—120. Sore pain in the abdominal ring, when walking. (a. 8 h.)

URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS: *Dark urine.* The secretion of urine decreases in the first hours, but increases after the lapse of twenty-four hours. Copious emissions of urine. (a. 18 h.) (Relaxed condition of the neck of the bladder from one o'clock at noon until eight o'clock in the evening; the urine dropped out involuntarily.) (a. 3 h.) Continuous smarting pain in the raphé of the prepuce, after urinating. Itching smarting in the inner surface of the prepuce, obliging one to rub at night when in bed. Painful itching of the inner surface of the prepuce (after waking at midnight). Nightly involuntary emission without erection, rousing him with a feeling of anxiety.—130. *Nightly involuntary emission.* Excessive erection, with excessive desire for an embrace and an emission of semen. Violent erections in the morning. Relaxation of the penis and diminished desire for an embrace. (a. 36 h.) Strangulating pain in the right testicle. (a. 3 h.)—135. Sharp drawing and cutting in the testicles. Moderate desire for an embrace. He is able to control it. (a. 64 h.) The menses which ought to have appeared immediately, appeared after the lapse of twenty hours, increased within twenty-four hours beyond the quantity in which they usually appeared, and which was less than ought to have been, until the quantity became normal, without any secondary symptoms. (Curative effect.)

[Frequent pressure upon the bladder. (a. 18 h.) Sharp stitches in the left testicle when laying the thighs across one another. (a. 18½ h.)]

RESPIRATORY ORGANS AND CHEST: Obstruction of one of the nostrils with cold, the other nostril secreting a thin mucus. Rapid discharge of thin mucus from the nose early in the morning.—140. Fit of sneezing and coryza. (a. 2 h.) *Breathing* is difficult for her. He was obliged to breathe spasmodically in deep and intermittent inspirations, as if his breathing became arrested, while he felt a desire to inspire as much air as possible; he was at the same time covered with sweat over and over (immediately). Momentary violent turns of cough; three or four. When walking in the open air the cough becomes much worse, and assumes a suffocative character.—145. Sudden oppression of the chest. Sensation in the throat and trachea as after a violent cough, meaning a sensation as is felt in the throat after laughing, and causes the saliva to accumulate in the mouth. Oppression of the chest, with anxiety. Itching of the nipples. (a. 1 h.) A few violent beats of the heart.—150. Burning stitches in the region of the heart. Burning stitches, first in the region of the dorsal muscles, afterwards in the side of the chest, and lastly in the forepart of the right chest. *Pressure in the region of the heart* (immediately). Several sharp stitches in the region of the heart. Sharp stitches in the left muscles of the chest, when moving the arm.—155. Stitches in the left side of the chest. (a. ¼ h.) Frequent dry hacking cough in the evening when in bed, previous to falling asleep. (Dry cough causing a painful rawness in the chest, especially in the night after getting warm in the bed, having been chilly first.) The smoke of tobacco excites his cough. In the midst of falling asleep, a racking and spasmodic cough sets in, hindering sleep.—160. Suffocative, spasmodic cough about midnight. The desire to cough is seated in the finest and most remote bronchial ramifications, where nothing can be got loose by the cough; the mucus which is thrown off, is secreted in a higher region, the titillation remaining the same, inasmuch as it has its seat lower down; hence the cough is very fatiguing and racking; even the head is concussed, and the whole body becomes warm, after which a general exhalation sets in until morning, the cough abating in this case. Unceasing (not titillating) irritation, inducing cough, in the evening, when in bed, immediately after lying down, the cough being short and dry; the irritation is not momentarily diminished by the cough, as is the case in other kinds of cough; this unceasing irritation can only be removed by suppressing the cough, even by a firm, determined will.

[Sneezing and fluent coryza, with obstruction of the nose.

(a. 38 h.) Coryza and sneezing.—75. Violent coryza in that side of the nose which is nearest the eye where the magnet had been applied. Discharge of an acrid fluid from the nose. Acrid discharge from the nose, causing a burning pain in the nostril. Discharge of water from either nostril. Violent dry coryza; both of his nostrils being obstructed, and breathing being very difficult. (a. 20 h.)—80. Complete obstruction of the left nostril at night, the right nostril being open, but entirely dry, as in dry coryza. After rising, the nose, which had been obstructed over night, opened, but the dryness remained. Shortness of breath, when going up stairs. Clawing-contractive pain transversely through the chest, causing a tremulous anxious breathing, especially the inspirations, when leaning over or upon the arms and looking out at the window. (a 3½ h.) Anxiousness and qualmishness about the chest. (a. 6 m.) – 85. Oppression of the chest. When walking in the open air he imagines that heat is entering the chest, passing through the pharynx. When walking in the open air, he feels a pricking in the left side of the chest. (a. 10 m.) Continuous stitch in the left side of the chest in the evening. Intermittent stitches in the right side of the back. (a. 26½ h.)]

Back and Upper Extremities: Crackling or cracking in the cervical vertebræ, especially in the atlas, during motion. (a. 3 h.) Pain as if bruised in the middle of the spine, when bending the spine backward. (a. 36 h.) Gurgling and creeping sensation between the scapulæ.—165. Twitching in the posterior lumbales muscles. Pain as if bruised in the left shoulder-joint both during motion and in rest, painless when touching it, from noon till four o'clock in the morning. (a. 3 h.) Trembling of the arm, the hand whereof is touched by the magnet. Cramp-like sensation in the arm, and as if it had gone to sleep. The left arm is much heavier than the other.—170. That upper arm which is not touched by the magnet, is very heavy. Itching above the elbow, consisting in fine stinging and smarting, not diminished by scratching, as if a mosquito had bit him there; the scratching causes a burning. Weight in the upper arm (immediately). Several times he perceives a jerking in the affected upper arm; (the arm and foot seemed to him dead.) Sensation of stiffness in the elbow-joint.—175. Audible cracking in the elbow-joint during motion (immediately). Pleasant feeling in the arm-joint, as if it enjoyed rest after great weariness. Stiffness and rigidity in the right tarsal and carpal joints, at night when in bed. Trembling of the hand which touches the magnet, and of the foot of the opposite side. Painful and almost burning itching in

the dorsum of the middle phalanx of the little finger, as if the part had been frozen; the place was painful to the touch. (a. 4 h.)—180. Fine, frequent prickings in the affected spot, and in the tip of every finger; worst in the evening after lying down. Drawing in the fingers from below upwards, with creeping in the fingers immediately; directly after he felt somewhat desponding. Pain in the finger joints, as if they had been strained by bending them over. Buzzing in the finger which is in contact with the magnet. Twitchings in the finger in contact with the magnet, afterwards extending into the arm, with a kind of heaviness in the arm.—185. (Pain in the fingers, drawing them from before backward, accompanied with creeping.)

[Continuous pain in the back, when standing, walking, or sitting, as if he had been stooping for a long time. (a. 28½ h.) Heaviness in the upper limbs, as if the veins contained lead (immediately). Feeling of heaviness in the arm which touches the magnet. Considerable feeling of heaviness in the left upper and lower arm. (a. ¼ h.) Violent coldness in the arm over which the magnet had been moved (in a female in magnetic sleep, after being touched with the north pole of the magnet).—95. Prickling pain in the arm as far as the shoulder, especially in the long bones of the fore-arm. Sore pain in the right shoulder when walking in the open air. Sensation in the arm and hand as if they had gone to sleep (immediately). Stitches in the fore-arm near the wrist-joint. (a. 25½ h.) Pressure in the left radius, in the evening, as after a blow.—100. Pressure and drawing in the wrist-joint, with uneasiness in the fore-arm (as is the case in joy and expectation), obliging him to bend the arm continually. Sensation in the hand as if it had gone to sleep. Trembling in the left hand, and stiffness of the index-finger. (a. 9 m.) Stitches in the muscles of the left hollow hand, when walking in the open air. (a. 2 h.) The fingers go to sleep.—105. Creeping in the tip of the left index-finger. (a. 4 m.) Jerking in the thumb touched by the magnet, as if there were pulsations in the thumb. Great heaviness in the finger touching the magnet (immediately).]

Lower Extremities: Bruised pain in the hip-joints, aggravated by stooping. Tearing, with pressure and a sensation of strangulation in some parts of the muscles of the thigh when walking or sitting. (a 24 h.) Tearing with pressure in the outer side of the knee down to the outer ankle. (a. 3 h.) Painful sensation in the skin of the calf when walking.—190. Burning pulsative stitches in the calf. Great faintness in the lower limbs. (a. 24 h.) The left leg goes to sleep after sitting,

when rising, and especially when standing. (a. 3 h.) While walking, the foot feels as if going to sleep. (a. ¼ h.) Weariness and numbness in the lower limbs as if they had gone to sleep, without tingling.—195. Pain in the upper part of the toes, as if they had become sore by walking. Laceration in the big toe. Sore pressure in the corns, which had been painless heretofore, when pressing the feet ever so little. Pain in the upper part of one of the toes, as of a corn. Severe stitch in the heel. —200. Sore pain in the heel. (a. ½ h.) (Occasional pain in the heel, like pressure.) (Violent pressing around the ankle of the affected ulcerated foot.)

[Faintness of the lower limbs.—110. Great weariness of the lower limbs from four until eight o'clock in the evening. (a. 1 h.) Excessive weakness of the lower limbs, when walking, as if they would break. Drawing in either knee and in the right lower limb. Stitch in the anterior muscles of the right thigh, from above downwards. (a. 27 h.) Voluptuous itching of the left thigh, in the anterior and internal surface, but more in the former. (a. 18 h.)—115. Bruised pain over the knee when sitting. Stitches in the tendons of the left thigh, toward the bend of the knee. (a. 19 h.) Rigid tension in the hamstrings, when rising from a seat, as if too short. (a. 3 h.) Painless buzzing in the left leg, with sensation of heaviness, as if the leg had gone to sleep. (a. 4 h.) Pressure in the outer region of the tibiæ, when standing.—120. Sudden lancinations in the heels, big toe and calf, when sitting. Stitches in the right big toe. Painful crawling in the toes of the right foot. (a. 27 h.) Voluptuous itching in the bottom of the toes of the left foot. (a. 27 h.)]

General Symptoms: (Stitching in the steatoma.) Crawling over the skin.—205. Crawling itching, as of a fly or flea, terminating in a sensation of soreness, first in the inner, then in the outer side of the limbs, in the evening when in bed, and in the morning after waking. Continuous digging-up stitches in various parts, becoming sharper and more painful, in proportion as they penetrate more deeply into the flesh. Slow, continuous, very painful stitches in various parts; for instance in the dorsum or in the sides of the fingers and toes. Stitching jerks in the part touched by the magnet (immediately). Jerks in the part touched by the magnet (immediately).—210. Tremulous, vibrating, numb sensation. Sensation as if the blood were rushing to the place touched by the magnet, as if the blood would come out there. (a. ¼ h.) Twitching in the neighboring parts. Twitching and beating near the part touched by the magnet. (a. ½ h.) Tensive sensation in the

neighboring parts.—215. Bruised pain in the neighboring parts, and as if one had carried a heavy burthen. Creeping in the neighboring parts as if they were going to sleep. Tremulousness through the whole body, especially in the feet. (a. ½ h.) *Tremor in the part touched by the magnet* (immediately). The hand which was touched by the magnet soon became colder.—220. Cool sensation in the part which was touched by the magnet. *Sensation of coldness in the part which was touched by the magnet.* (a. ½ h.) Warm sensation in the neighboring parts. Burning pain in the existing herpes, the whole day. Smarting, almost tearing and burning pain in the existing herpes.—225. Drawing in the periosteum of all the bones, as is felt at the commencement of an intermittent fever (but without chilliness or heat). (a. 2 h.) Painless drawing sensation. In the right side of the tongue, in the neck and across the foot he feels a sudden drawing, or a movement to and fro, and jerks resembling stitches. Heaviness in single limbs (with a sensation as if their strength had increased). (a. 24 h.) Sensation of dryness and tightness in the body, with want of strength.—230. He is very faint, had to rest himself while walking in the open air, and was melancholy and desponding. The faintness, the bruised and painful sensation in the limbs were worse in the open air. In the morning there was a general faintness with a sweat as of anguish; want of appetite at dinner; he had to lie down; afterwards diarrhœa. (a. 48 h.) Weariness in all the limbs. (a. ¼ h.) In the morning she felt so faint that she was scarcely able to drag herself along, as if oppressed by a sultry atmosphere.

[Stinging itching of the skin, all over the body, disappearing after scratching, but appearing again in some other place. (a 4¾ h.)—125. Great, unusual weakness when going up stairs.

Sleep:—235. Excessive spasmodic yawning with pain in the articulation of the left jaw, as if it were on the point of being dislocated. Frequent yawning without drowsiness. Sopor: several times he was attacked with a sudden sensation as if he ought to shut up his eyes, and as if he were going to fall into a pleasant sleep; an irresistible sensation which threatened to deprive him suddenly of consciousness. In the evening he fell into a deep sleep; all his limbs felt paralyzed or bruised.—240. Constant drowsiness in day-time. Deep sleep toward morning; he could not get sleep enough in the morning. Slept on his back in the night. She sings in the evening while asleep, wakes by her singing, recollects that she ought not to

sing, falls to sleep again, sings a second time and is again waked by her singing. Vivid, but innocent and impassionate dreams about historical events; he is unable to recollect them when waking.—245. Lascivious dreams the whole night. (a. 8 h.) Sleep full of dreams, and nevertheless very sound; the dreaming commences when falling asleep. She dreams about midnight that she is falling from a height; this started her and caused her to tremble all over. About midnight she dreams of murder, which causes her to weep and howl. She saw a person in a dream, and next day she saw that person in reality for the first time.—250. He has vivid dreams the whole night about objects which are not disagreeable but have no connection with one another; when waking he is unable to recollect any of them. He is unable to go to sleep under a couple of hours in the night. (a. 3, 4 d.) At two o'clock in the morning he wakes up half, *his internal consciousness being very intense, his memory very vivid and his mind being filled with ideas; he composes in the very best style* in a foreign language which he neither spoke nor wrote fluently, *as if he had been in a magnetic sleep; but is unable when waking, to recollect distinctly what he had thought.* (a. 16 h.) He suddenly wakes in the evening after going to sleep, with a violent jerk in the muscles of the head and neck, as if the head had been pushed back. He wakes about midnight from a violent pressure across the abdomen, directly over the umbilicus, and remaining unchanged either by motion, or rest, or by changing one's position.—255. Violent pain in the pharynx in the evening when in bed, as when one has swallowed too large a morsel; the pain went off when turning to the left side. He tosses about in his bed in the night, half waking. He wakes in the night with a good deal of troublesome heat of the whole body, and has to uncover himself from time to time; his mouth being dry, without however any thirst. Restless sleep; he tosses about and his bed feels too warm. (a. 48 h.) Warmth in the night, as if sweat would come on.—260. Very vapory night-sweat, without any heat. He waked in the night, feeling very warm; he felt still warmer after drinking a glass of cold water. (a. 16 h.) Frequent shudderings in the night while in bed, and jerks in the arms causing them to start.

[*Great drowsiness; he was obliged to gape.* Stupefying sleep in the night; in the morning he slept on his back, dreaming of deformed men, monsters, etc. He was occupied with his literary labors in a dream. Sleep interrupted by vexed dreams which he is unable to recollect.—130. Tossing about in the night, while asleep, with vivid dreams; the bed felt to him

too warm. Frequent waking from sleep, as if started by fright. (a. 34 h.) He frequently wakes in the night with a burning heat of the whole body, and is sometimes obliged to uncover himself. The mouth felt very dry, without thirst.

Fever: Chilliness with yawnings, early in the morning. (Chilliness the whole day, over the whole body, but especially along the back.) (a. 48 h.)—265. Coolness of the whole body. Sensation of coldness or coolness over the whole body, as if she were dressed too lightly, or as if she had taken cold, without shuddering; immediately after, she had a small loose stool which was succeeded by pressing. (a. ½ h.) Shuddering all over at the moment when the north pole was touched by the tip of the tongue. Cold hands. Sensation of coldness in the tip of the finger which was in contact with the magnet, accompanied with drops of sweat upon the fingers of this hand and the dorsum of the hand (immediately).—270. Sweat in the palms of the hands, the hands being cool. Cool sweat all over. (a. ½ h.) Towards morning he is covered all over with a strongly, but not disagreeably smelling, vapory, slight sweat. Sweat about two o'clock in the morning, all over, even in the face, mostly on the chest, except the hair on the head and those parts of the hairy scalp upon which he was resting; only while asleep; the sweat disappeared entirely when waking, and was not accompanied with thirst. Heat in the face.—275. In the evening the blood rushes to the head and the face feels hot, accompanied with chilliness of the lower limbs, especially the feet. (a. 4 h.) Heat in one of the cheeks, accompanied with a feeling of internal heat, irritable disposition and talkativeness. (a ½ h.) Sensation of warmth in the feet. Feeling of heat over the whole body, with quick and strong pulse, without any external warmth; even the hands are cold, although they feel hot to him, without thirst. (a. 3 h.) (Fever: Chilliness in the small of the back, along the back, from noon till evening without any perceptible coldness and great thirst; at nine o'clock in the evening, he has a good deal of heat in the face, without thirst; after midnight she is covered with a profuse fetid sweat, lasting until morning and disappearing when waking.)—280. Fever; frequent flushes of heat in the afternoon, only in the head, with a red, hot face (for two or three minutes); accompanied with some drawing in the head. Fever: at three o'clock in the afternoon he had a small burning spot on the foot for one minute, disappearing suddenly, and being succeeded by a sudden heat in the head, with redness of cheeks and sweat in the face, for some minutes. Fever: general shuddering at four o'clock in the afternoon, a quarter of an hour. (a.

4 d.) Fever: frequent shudderings in the back lasting a few minutes, followed by an equally short heat spreading from the back over the head, the veins of the hands becoming distended, without any sweat. Flush of humid warmth over the whole body (immediately).

[Suffusion of redness over the whole face in the evening, without thirst. (a. 28 h.) Feeling of warmth.—135. Excessive heat of the whole body, especially of the back and forehead, even while the windows are open, without sweat or thirst. (a. 2¼ h.) Heat spreading over her whole body, especially the abdomen and face, causing sweat to break out in the face. (a. 8 m.) Feeling of heat over the whole head, the face being hot, but not red, with thirst. (a 5½ h.) Sudden heat and redness of the right cheek, the left cheek feeling cold. (a. 26 h.) Fiery redness of the face, oppression, stronger pulse.—140. Heat over the whole body in the evening, with anxiety driving him to and fro. Heat, especially down the back and over the whole body, with an anxious, unsteady appearance.]

MORAL SYMPTOMS :—285. Out of humor and weary. (a. 24 h.) Weeping mood, with chilliness and a chilly feeling. (a. 1 h.) Sadness, in the evening; he had to weep contrary to his will, after which his eyes felt sore. He felt in the evening as if it were difficult for him to commence the execution of his designs, and it was long before he made a beginning; but as soon as he had commenced, he carried out his designs with great promptness. Indolent fancy; he sometimes felt as if he had no fancy at all.—290. When sitting, he felt as if he had lost all powers of motion, and had grown fast on the chair; when in motion, however, he perceived that he was perfectly capable of moving. Indolent mind. Anxious, desponding, inconsolable, self-reproaching mood. (a. 1 h.) Sleep ceased at three o'clock in the morning, and he became anxious; he became solicitous about his health, as if he were dangerously sick; he became gloomy; he grudged every word which he was obliged to utter.—295. Anxious solicitousness, exaggerated, over-scrupulous solicitude. Irritated and vexed mood; he does not like to be interrupted in his work, and, nevertheless, he does not accomplish any thing. *While doing his business, he talks aloud to himself.* He makes mistakes easily when writing. (a. ¼ h.) He would like to work a good deal, and does not satisfy himself; he thinks he does things in a slow manner.—300. He is alternately sad and cheerful. Acts as if he were frightened and timid (immediately). Despondency. Anxious scrupulousness (immediately). Hasty, bold, quick, firm. - 305. Calm, composed mood, devoid

of care. (a. 1½ h.) Calmness of mind, passion. Calm, but not bold.

[Alternately cheerful and sad, the whole day. (a. 30 h.) Cheerfulness and feeling of great strength, alternate with want of courage and weakness.—145. Calm and composed mood, the whole day. (a. 48 h.) Boldness of mind, as after drinking wine.]

SOUTH POLE OF THE MAGNET.

HEAD: Obtusion of the head. Unsteadiness of the mind; he is unable to fix his ideas; things seem to flit to and fro before his senses as if he could not appreciate or look at them with the necessary attention; his opinions and resolutions are wavering, which occasions a kind of anxious and uneasy condition of mind. (This mental disturbance is removed by touching the metallic zinc.) Vertigo as if intoxicated, as if he were obliged to stagger; some vertigo even while sitting. Rush of blood to the head, without heat.—5. Heaviness of the head, with a sort of creeping or fine digging in the head. Fine crawling in the brain as of a number of insects, accompanied with heaviness of the head. Creeping in the vertex, as if something were running about there, and a sort of tearing. Shocks in either temple. Pain in the right side of the forehead, composed of tearing and beating. (a. ¼ h.)—10. A few beatings over the forehead, accompanied with a tearing pain. Tearing at a small spot of the left temple. Drawing-tearing pain in the left brain, resembling a slow, burning stitch. (a. 3 h.) Pressure in the occiput, in alternate places. Creeping, mixed with prickings, in the anterior and middle part of the forehead, in the evening. (a. 8 h.)—15. Passing, dull-stitching pain in the left side of the forehead. (a. 20 h.) Sharp-pointed, aching pain in the left side of the head, with pressure from within outward; continuous stitch accompanied with pressure (a. 2 h.), (relieved by the north pole.) Simple and tensive pain over the whole brain, commencing while walking in the open air, and speedily going off in the room. (Headache, in the evening before retiring, with dry heat in the hands.) Beating in the right side of the head, like a pulsation, at night, when lying down.—20. Jerkings in the head. Spasmodically contractive headache in the region between the eyebrows. A certain spot in the hairy scalp is painful as if bruised, still more so when touched. (Tension in the affected side of the face, when touching the south pole with the tip of the tongue.) (A glandular tubercle in the nape of the neck be-

comes suddenly inflamed, the skin all around was painful as if sore, and the least touch was unpleasant to it.)

[Headache: pressure on the top of the head, or in either temple (an intense violent pain), as is felt in a catarrh, being violent when sitting straight, more so when shaking the head or when reflecting, diminishing when walking, and disappearing almost entirely when bending the head over or backward (in the first hours). Headache in the occiput, most violent in the room, but disappearing in the open air (in the first hours). Creeping in the left side of the head, towards the upper part. Headache; tearing pains behind the left ear.—5. Heaviness in the upper part of the head. Dull fancy, but the memory is good. The skin on the forehead feels as if dried fast to the skull.]

FACE AND EYES:—25. Slow, burning stitch in the margin of the eyelid. (a. 2 h.) Lachrymation of the eye which is touched by the magnet. Lachrymation of either eye. *Watery eyes from time to time.* Erosive pain, morning and evening, especially in the outer canthus, and when touching the eyelids, as if a hair were lodged in the eye: a sort of inflammation of the margin of the eyelids. (a. 16, 24 h.)—30. *Painful, smarting dryness of the eyelids, especially perceptible when moving them, mostly in the evening and morning.* Swelling of one of the Meibomian glands of the left lower eyelid, in the morning, as if a stye would form, but the pain was merely aching. Smarting in the inner canthus (in the morning). (a. 48 h). Pressure in the left eye, for a minute. Pressure and dull stitching in the left eye.—35. Pricking in the left eye. (a. 4 h.) Spasmodic contraction of one of the eyes, in the morning.

[The skin around the eyes is sore. When holding the magnet to the eye, he feels a little coldness in the eye for a short time, but a severe itching in the eyelids. 10. The eyes feel agglutinated in the morning. Beating and itching in the eye. Deficient sight: *things looked dim, also double,* when touching the nape of the neck. Faintish sort of cloudiness, with disposition to sit down; the objects seem veiled; afterwards they become much more distinct and much brighter than they appear while the eyes are in their natural condition; accompanied with an ecstatic mood. Vividness of the eyes.—15. In the commencement the dilatation of the pupils is easier, and their contraction more difficult. Flushes of heat in the face. Sensation in the face (and in the rest of the body) as if cold air were blowing upon it.]

EARS: An almost painless drawing behind the ear from

below upwards, and extending into the head, almost continuous. (a. 40 h.) Tearing pains in the cartilages of the outer and inner ear, extending very nearly as far as the inner cavities. Roaring in the ears, which he felt more in the upper part of the head.—40. Noise in the ears, like the movement of a wing. Sensation as of the whizzing of the wind in the ears, early in the morning; he feels it as far as the forehead. (Inflammation of the outer ear, the grooves of that portion of the ear assuming the appearance of sore rhagades. Ringing in the good ear. (a. 1 h.) Coarse stitches in the cheek.—45. Small pimples in the nape of the neck, burning and itching.

[Occasional stitches and ringing in the ear. Painful jerk in the ear as if its parts should be pressed asunder: a sort of otalgia.—20. Roaring before the ear. Sensation as if a cold wind were blowing upon the ears. Sensation as of warm breathing upon the outer ear. Two painful vesicles on the right side of the neck, below the ear.]

Jaws and Teeth: Toothache, aggravated by warm beverage. Tearing jerking in the upper jaw towards the eye, in the evening. (a. 12 h.) (Pain of the submaxillary gland, as if it were swollen.)

[Eruption on the chin, painful to the touch.—25. The skin under the chin is painful, as if sore. Dull pain with intensely painful stitches in hollow teeth. (a. 1 h.)]

Mouth and Pharynx: Single stitches in the left margin of the tongue. (a. 5 h.)—50. Sore feeling in the throat during and between the acts of deglutition. (a. 3 h.) Putrid smell from the throat, early in the morning, the mouth being clean; himself has neither a bad smell nor taste. *Burning in the pharynx*, a sort of strangulation from below upwards, with a feeling of heat.

[Heat in the organs of speech, with difficulty of speech; sensation as if the tongue were swollen. A quantity of watery, tasteless saliva. Accumulation of a quantity of watery saliva from the mouth, flowing out of the mouth when stooping.—30. Tasteless, watery, copious saliva, which he spits out very seldom. (a. 3 d.)]

Taste, and Gastric Symptoms: Slight appetite, without loathing or abnormal taste, the general health being good. (a. 24 h.) Indifference to eating, drinking or smoking; he relishes the food, but he has no desire for it, and is satiated before beginning to eat. (a. 12, 24 h.)—55. Indifference to milk, bordering on aversion, early in the morning. (a. 18 h.) Although he wakes up cheerful in the morning, yet he relishes neither food nor coffee; on the contrary those things taste bitter

to him. Food has no bad, but too little taste. Canine hunger, in the midst of his feverish chilliness. Canine hunger, noon and evening.—60. Excessive appetite for supper. (a. 10 h.) One very violent eructation. Inclination to vomit, early in the morning after waking. (a. 36 h.) Inclination to vomit, shortly after dinner. Fits of nausea when stooping forward, apparently in the stomach.

[Metallic taste, partly sweetish, partly sourish, now in the upper, now in the lower part of the tongue, with a feeling of coldness, as of saltpetre. Scraping sensation in the fauces, with a feeling of dryness in the mouth, without thirst. He loses his taste while eating warm food; the taste returns after eating. (a. 3 d.) Want of hunger (immediately).—35. Food is disagreeable to him. White wine has an acrid taste to him; after taking a swallow he feels a violent aversion to it. Eructations of mere air. (a. 3 d.) Motion in the abdomen after dinner, accompanied with grunting and followed by emission of flatulence.]

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: Pain in the stomach, as when one presses upon a bruised spot; after eating, this pain gradually passes into the intestines. (a. 18 h.) A kind of violent aching pain in the pit of the stomach, occasioned by a continued exertion of the mind. (a. 6 h.) A kind of griping, directly over the umbilicus. Loud rumbling in the abdomen. Disagreeable, loud rumbling and grunting in the abdomen, towards evening. (a. 8 h.)—70. Flatulent colic, early in the morning when in bed. (a. 30 h.) Pinching in the abdomen, brought on by a draft of air. (a. 2 d.) The flatulence is pressed upwards, below the short ribs: flatulent colic in the hypochondria, in the evening. (a. 4 h.) Colic after supper: sharp pressure here and there all over the bowels; during motion the colic becomes intolerable, and passes off suddenly while at rest without emission of flatulence. (a. 4 h.) Flatulent colic at night: portions of flatulence seem to spring from one place to another, this being painful and causing a disagreeable grunting sensation, or causing a sore pinching pressure from within outward in many places, depriving him of sleep; short, abrupt flatulence going off now and then with pain, afford no relief.—75. Flatulent colic early in the morning after rising; the flatulence is pressed upwards toward the diaphragm, causing intensely painful blunt stitchings. (a. 16 h.) Drawing pain in the right side of the abdomen, scarcely permitting him to walk. Tearing colic occasioned by (reading?) and walking, and appeased by sitting, especially in the epigastrium (early in the morning). (a. 16 h.) Distended abdomen in the evening,

immediately before going to bed, with colicky pains. (a. 2 d.) Feeling of repletion in the abdomen, while he is affected with shortness of breathing.—80. Emission of a quantity of flatulence directly before going to bed. (a. 3 d.) Emission of a quantity of flatulence. (a. 4 h.) A few stitches in the left side of the abdomen. Continuous stitch in the abdomen, toward the cœcum, not going off till one turns to the opposite side. (a. 8 h.) Sensation as if the left abdominal ring were enlarged and as if hernia protruded; every turn of cough causes a painful dilatation of the ring. (a. 1 h.)

[Jerking in the right side (when touching it with the magnet).—40. Agreeable feeling of warmth, extending from the umbilicus to the genital organs.]

Stool:—85. (Frequent desire for stool, causing nausea; but she is unable to accomplish any thing.) (Sudden desire for stool, which nevertheless is expelled with difficulty.) Cutting in the abdomen, with chilliness, followed by diarrhœa. (a. 5 h.) Two soft stools after the lapse of two days. Discharge of thin stool, supposing that nothing but flatulence was passed. (a. 14 h.)—90. Continual contraction and constriction of the rectum and anus, permitting scarcely the least flatulence to be emitted. The tough stool is mixed with mucous filaments. Itching of a hæmorrhoidal tumor at the anus. (a. 6 h.) Itching creeping of the anus, while walking. A few long stitches in the region of the right kidney (immediately).

Genital and Urinary Organs: Stitch in the fold near the genital organs.) (Aching pain in the fold near the genital organs. Relaxation of the sphincter vesicæ (immediately.) Incontinence of urine. The urine drops out involuntarily; even while the dropping takes place, there is little desire in the bladder to void the urine.—100. (Increased involuntary flow of urine) (immediately). Emission of a quantity of urine, in the night and morning. (a. 10, 14 h.) He has to rise about midnight, for the purpose of emitting a large quantity of urine. Smarting pain in the forepart of the urethra, during an emission of urine, as if the urine were acrid or sour. (a. 2 h.) Drawing in the spermatic cord.—105. Pain in the spermatic cord, early in the morning when the testicle is hanging down, as if it were too much pulled or distended; the testicle is even painful to the touch. (a. 4 h.) Jerking in the spermatic cord. Slow, fine, painful drawing in the spermatic cord. Tearing in the spermatic cord. Spasmodic drawing up of the testicles, in the night.—110. Tearing, strangulating jerks in the testicles; they swell on. (a. 6 h.) Fine itching of the scrotum. Pain in the penis, as if several fleshy fibres were torn or pulled

backwards. Red spot, like a pimple, on the corona glandis and on the internal surface of the prepuce, without sensation. The glans is red and inflamed, with itching and tension.—115. (Blood dropped from the sycosic condyloma.) (a. 48 h.) The temperature of the genital organs increases in the night. Creeping and tickling of the glans; semen seemed to be emitted without the person being aware of it. Nightly emission (in a person affected with hemiplegia); it had not taken place for years past. (a. 48 h.)* Emissions two nights in succession, with much talking while sleeping.—120. During the first two days, the genital organs were greatly excited for an embrace; after the lapse of several days the will became strong enough to control the sexual desire. Violent excitement of the sexual desire after dinner. (a. 4 h.) Impotence: embrace with the proper sensations and erection; but at the moment when the semen is about to be emitted, the voluptuous sensation is suddenly arrested, the semen is not emitted, and the penis becomes relaxed. (a. 36 h.) The menses, which had already lasted the usual time, continue to flow for six days longer, only during motion, not when at rest; every discharge of blood is accompanied with a cutting pain in the abdomen.† The menses, which were to appear in a few days, appeared already four hours after the south pole had been touched, but the blood was light-colored and watery.—125. Heat and burning in the pudendum, with many fine stitches. (a. 3 h.)

[Frequent emission of a quantity of pale urine.]

Respiratory Organs and Chest: Sneezing early in the morning. Profuse coryza. Coryza and cough with expectoration of green mucus, and short breath. Several turns of fetid cough, at night when asleep, not occasioning a complete waking.—130. Oppression of breathing, along the lower rib. Deep inspiration, resembling a kind of sobbing, and accompanied with involuntary deglutition (as is generally the case when sobbing) (immediately). Shortness of breathing in the pit of the stomach. (Frequent attacks of shortness of breathing.) (In the evening, after entering the bed, he is scarcely able to recover from the shortness of breathing.)—135. Oppression of the chest, as if the breathing were tremulous, and as if the breath which he inspires were cooling (immedi-

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* After this emission the paralysis became worse; the sick limb seemed dead to him.

† This female held the south pole, touching at the same time the middle of the bar. The south pole appears to excite hæmorrhage, and especially from the uterus, as its primary effect; the north pole seems to act in the contrary manner.

ately). Pain in both sides of the sternum, consisting in pressure and drawing, accompanied with an anguish which does not permit him to remain any where, as if he had done something wrong. Palpitation of the heart (immediately). Sharp stitch in the right chest, arresting the breathing. Pressure in the left chest, making her feel nauseated.—140. Aching pain in the chest, afternoon and evening. Dull pressure in the left chest, during motion and rest. Itching stinging in both nipples at the same time. (a. 24 h.) Creeping in the muscles of the left chest. A few sudden stitches in the surface of the scapula.—145. Below the scapula she feels a fine, not entirely pointed stitch (immediately).

[Pressure in the region of the lower end of the sternum, with anxiousness and arrest of thought (immediately). Suffocative oppression of the chest. Difficulty of tongue, swelling of the tongue.—45. Oppression in the sternum. Dry and short cough (a. 5 h.)

Back and Upper Extremities: A heat commencing in the cervical vertebræ and extending through the whole of the spinal column. (a. ½ h.) Pinching in the muscles of the back. Heat in the back. Gnawing and smarting in the back. —150. Aching, and at the same time burning pain in the small of the back—(a. 6 h.)—lasting until night, during rest and motion. Dull stitches in the small of the back. Pain, as if sprained, in the sacro-iliac articulation, afterwards pain as if bruised in that part. After rising from his seat he feels stiff in the small of the back, hips and knees. Intolerable pain, as if bruised, at night when in bed, in the biceps muscle of the upper arm, upon which he does not rest, especially when lifting the arm upward and backward, going off immediately when turning to the affected side. (a. 32, 36 h.)—155. Crawling in the left arm, from above downward, resembling small shakes. Sense, as of rumbling and gurgling, down the left arm (immediately). Rumbling up and down in the veins of both arms, for several hours. Quick rumbling in the left arm, from above downwards. *Quick, painful jerking in the arms, from above downward.*—160. Stinging itching in the upper arm (between the joints), in the evening, before and after lying down; he was obliged to scratch himself when in bed. Jerking in the affected arm (immediately). Sense of fullness and puffiness in the arm, as if the arteries in the arm were beating. Painful stiffness in the elbow-joint of the arm which is touched by the magnet. (a. 8 m.) Feeling of coldness in the left arm, as if ice were lying upon it; nevertheless the arm had its natural temperature (immediately).—165. Coldness in the

arm which is touched by the magnet. (a. several hours.) Drawing-paralytic pain, early in the morning; first in the left arm when lifting it, then in the small of the back when bending forward, afterwards in the left hip, and in the muscles of the left thigh and leg when stretching the knee. (a. 16 h.) Great faintness in the right arm in the evening. Sense of heaviness in the fore-arm, or as if one had worked too much. Painful drawing in the fingers, in the direction of the hand.—170. Drawing in the finger-joints. Jerking in the fingers which are touched by the magnet. (a. 4 m.) Pain of the lower joint of the thumb, as if sprained. (a. 3. h.) Jerk in the right index-finger, occasioning a visible twitching. The tip of the finger which touched the magnet, became numb and insensible.—175. Creeping in the finger in contact with the magnet. Creeping in the tips of the fingers. Sense of heat and jerking in the finger touching the magnet. Beating in the finger in contact with the magnet. Beating in the tip of the thumb (immediately).—180. Ulcerative, beating-stinging pain in the root of the toes.

[Shuddering, extending from the nape of the neck down the back. Violent smarting and stitching over the os sacrum and between the lumbar vertebræ, arresting the breathing when stooping. Pain in the arms, as if the blood in the arms had been arrested; now in one, now in another place.—50. Stiffness of the elbow-joints (immediately). The left arm is much heavier than the right, and requires a greater expenditure of strength when raising it; accompanied with creeping in the tips of the fingers. Sensation in the arm as if it had been to sleep. Sensation as if the hand had gone to sleep, with swelling of the veins and quicker pulse (immediately). Sensation as of a cold breath touching the hands.—55. Sensation of coldness in the hands, which, nevertheless, felt warm to others.]

Lower Extremities.—Paralytic and bruised pain in the hip-joints, when lying on the affected side. (a. 32, 36 h.) The thigh and leg go to sleep easily in the morning, when sitting; not soon going off when rising. (a. 16 h.) Drawing, with pressure, in the muscles of the thighs; worst during motion. Drawing, with pressure, in the muscles of the thigh.—185. Paralytic drawing, in the evening, from the middle of the thighs down to the feet. Stinging itching in the thigh, in the evening, also when in bed, when he was obliged to scratch. Stinging jerking in the muscles of the thigh next to the perinæum. Pain in the muscles of the thigh, when going up stairs. Sense of coldness in the right thigh.—190. Drawing pain in the outer surface of the bend of the knee. Compound pain in

the tendons of the bend of the knee; beating and jerking, the limbs being convulsively drawn crooked; most violent during motion. Violent drawing jerking in the tendons of the bends of the knees, accompanied with a pain as if the parts had been beaten; the legs were evidently drawn crooked by the pain, especially during motion. When walking she felt a stitching in the knee. Tearing with pressure in the patella (worst during motion), and aggravated by feeling the part. (a. 3 h.)—195. Bending of the knees when walking. (a. 20 h.) Cracking of the knee-joint during motion. (a. 1 h.) Very painful drawing in the hamstrings, sometimes accompanied with painful jerkings in the calves. Compound pain in the knee after dinner, aching and tearing, aggravated by feeling the part. (a. 3 h.) Cramp-pain, extending from the left tarsal joint to beyond the knee; stretching did not relieve the pain.—200. Beating in the muscles of the feet, as he sat down after walking. (a. 5 h.) Drawing, or tearing, with pressure, in the tibiæ. Drawing, with pressure in the calves. Cramp-like drawing pain in the calves. Cramp in the calf and the big toe, in the day-time.—205. Intolerably painful jerking in the calves, accompanied with painful drawing in the hamstrings. His feet ache when he lets them hang down while sitting; beating in the feet all over. Itching-burning, slow stitch in the side of the calf. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Drawing, or tearing, with pressure, in both tarsal joints and ankles. (a. 5 h.) Stitching below the ankles, followed by drawing in the hamstrings and painful jerkings in the calves.—210. The tarsal joint is easily sprained when making a wrong step. (a. 20 h.) Pain as if sprained in the tarsal joint, when making a wrong step. (a. 20 h.) Cramp of the bottom of the foot, when bending the foot backwards. (a. 24 h.) Stitches in the bottom of the feet, especially during motion. Stitching in the dorsa of the toes, and in the sides of the feet (in the evening), as if they had been frozen. (a. 12 h.) —215. Soreness of the inner side of the nail of the big toe in the flesh, as if the nail had grown into the flesh on one side; very painful, even when slightly touched. (a. 8 h.) Pinching of the shoes on top and on the sides of the toes, and near the nail of the big toe when walking, as of corns. (a. 18 h.) Drawing from before backwards, in the middle three toes, only when walking (in the open air).

[Sensation as if the foot and toes were going to sleep. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) A sort of tearing in the calves, from above downwards (in the morning). Coldness of the feet, early inthe morning. Sensation of coldness in the feet, and soon after warmth in the feet.]

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Creeping sensation in the left side

and the left arm (immediately). Corrosive itching in the evening, when in bed, in the back and in other parts of the body. —220. Itching-stinging, tearing, here or there, in the evening, when in bed. Fine itching, here and there, in the evening, when in bed, and when waking up, easily going off by scratching. Itching here and there, (also in the nates) in the evening, when in bed, and soreness after slight scratching (a. 5 h.) A sort of anxiety in the limbs (immediately). Pinching in the flesh here and there.—225. Pinching in many outer parts of the body, in the afternoon. Pinching and squeezing in various parts of the body, in the afternoon. During slight coldness of the air, his nose, ears, hands and feet freeze; in a warm they room feel hot, with creeping and itching in the parts (with pricking.) (a. 4 h.) Some pain in the limbs, as is felt when growing too suddenly. Single darting pains here and there; disappearing again immediately.—230. Jerking sensation in every part of the body, as when one has been running fast, and feels moreover anxious and fidgety. Darting pains here and there. Stinging-burning pains here and there, in the body, especially in the tips of the fingers. Bruised pain in all the limbs, so that he imagined he was lying on stones, on whatsoever side of the body he lay. Bruised pain in all the joints early in the morning, when in bed, and when rising, even in the articulations of the pelvis, with a feeling of weakness in both abdominal rings, as if hernia would protrude. (a. 18 h.) —235. Itching of the pimples when touching them. (A paralytic man became very cheerful after touching the south pole.) Speedy increase of mobility of all the muscles, and quickness in all the movements; the mind being calm. Lightness of the whole body. (a. 4 h.) Weakness of the feet, when going up stairs. (a. 6 d.)—240. When walking in the open air the legs feel bruised, and he is suddenly attacked with sleep, obliging him to sit down in great hurry. He becomes faint while taking a walk, and the faintness increases while sitting. Laziness and heaviness of the whole body, accompanied with a feeling of anxiety, as if he were threatened with paralysis, and as if he would fall, accompanied with a feeling of heat in the face and the whole body, mingled with shuddering. (a. ½ h.) He was unable to lie still in any position; he knew not what was the reason. When waking he was lying on his back, with his left hand under the occiput.—245. Early in the morning, when in bed, he is unable to lie with his head low, howsoever much he was accustomed to it generally, owing to great rush of blood to the brain, without experiencing any heat in the head. (a. 17 h.)

[Stiffness of all the joints. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Painless cracking in all the joints, during motion. (a. 3 d.) Faintness in all the limbs; trembling and uneasiness in the limbs.]

SLEEP: Frequent yawning, (with chilliness.) (a. $\frac{1}{}$ h.) Faintness of the eyes, in the evening when in bed; they became closed involuntarily, but he was, nevertheless, unable to sleep. Did not sleep in the night, on account of restlessness; slept only a little in the morning. (a. 12 h.) Sleepless and wakeful before midnight, and no disposition to go to sleep. (a. 12 h.)—250. He was unable to fall asleep before midnight. Great desire to sleep at day-break, without feeling able to sleep. He frequently turns from side to side, in the night when in bed. (a. 30 h.) Frequent loud talking while asleep, with a number of confused dreams. (a. 8 h.) He starts in a dream; this wakes him.—255. *Dreams about fires.* He dreams that a horse is biting him in the upper arm, and is giving him a kick upon the chest; when waking he felt a pain on the outer side of the chest. He quarrels and fights in a dream. He dreams about the same subject for a long time in succession. exerting his mind. Vexed dreams.—260. Slow, whizzing expiration while asleep, before midnight. (a. 5 h.) Slow, loud whizzing inspirations after midnight. (a. 12 h.) Quick shaking of the arms and hands during the siesta. Palpitation of the heart. (a. 4 h.) Unusual beating about the heart, not as if the heart itself were beating.—265. Violent beating of the heart, with great heat in the region of the heart.

[Drowsiness. Wakeful in the morning; but when closing the eyes, he feels a desire to sleep.—65. Vivid dreams towards morning.]

FEVER: Disagreeable feeling in the periosteum of the long bones as is felt at the commencement of an attack of fever and ague. (a. 5 h.) Seems to predispose one for colds. Short shuddering in the afternoon. (a. 30 h.) In the afternoon he is frequently attacked with a short shuddering all over; when walking in the open air, her sight was obscured, and when standing still, she had a shaking and tossing of the muscles of the limbs, being unable to hold them still, for several minutes. without feeling chilly; when sitting down he was attacked with heat in the head and face.—270. General shuddering,.immediately. Chills in the room the whole day, especially after an evening nap. (a. 24 h.) Chilliness of the legs up to the knee, with ascension of heat and blood to the head. Shaking chilliness, with feeling of coldness, for two hours, without being either thirsty or cold; followed by great warmth (even while walking in the open air), with thirst, and sweat on the forehead and chest, especially in the pit of the stomach (im-

mediately). Chilliness, in the afternoon, especially of the upper arms. (a. 3 h.)—275. Feeling of coldness in the left arm, as if ice were lying upon them (immediately). Feeling of coldness in the region of the knees (immediately). (Shuddering in the calves when drinking.) General shuddering (immediately). Sensation of coldness in both arms and the left side. A good deal of itching of the back, during chilliness. Sensation as of a breeze blowing into the ear, during the chilliness. (He had to lie down during the chilliness.) —285. Feeling of coldness all over, in the evening, (without shuddering,) without thirst, (except at the commencement of the chilliness,) and without being cold; at the same time he feels out of humor, every thing was disagreeable to him, even the meal; two hours after he was covered with heat and sweat all over, without thirst. Internal coldness in the affected part. The left hand seems to him much colder, but has the same temperature as usual, or it is even increased (immediately). During the chilliness, the skin has the natural warmth; the mouth being dry, with great thirst; in a few hours a violent sweat breaks out all over, without any feeling of heat; on the contrary, he felt a shuddering over the perspiring parts, while covered with the bed-cover, as if there were goose-skin. Internal dry warmth, a few hours after the sensation of coldness, during a walk. (a. 7 h.)—290. Increase of coldness of the thighs, with feeling of coldness to the prover, and heat of the genital organs. During the chilliness, or the feeling of coldness, he was quite warm, but he was obliged to lie down, and to cover himself well; his mouth was very dry; afterwards he was covered with a profuse sweat all over, without feeling hot; on the contrary, he felt a constant shuddering over the perspiring parts, as if they were covered with goose-skin; accompanied with a sensation as of a breeze blowing into the ears. (Wakes in the morning with a violent headache, heat and alternate chilliness, and was unable to leave the bed.) (a. 86 h.) Increase of internal warmth, without thirst. Heat in the face, after a meal.—295. Warm sensation in the region where the magnet was applied. Hot hands after midnight, while in bed. *Warmth all over*, especially in the back. (a. 6 h.) Sweat during sleep, two mornings in succession. General sweat in the night.—300. Thirst for two days, without heat. Great aversion to the open air; even when not cold, it penetrates bone and marrow, accompanied with a weeping mood and ill humor. (a. 12 h.)

[Sensation as if cool water were poured over the head as far as the chest (immediately). Small, scarcely perceptible

pulse. Uncomfortable, unusual warmth, accompanied with a peevish mood. (the first 36 h.) Flush of heat from one part of the body to the other, at different times, for instance, from the thigh down the tibia.—70. Sensation as if the blood were jumping in the veins, when lying down, in the evening when in bed.]

MORAL SYMPTOMS : After walking in the open air he feels quarrelsome and peevish. (a. 20 h.) After an evening nap he feels exceedingly peevish and ill-humored. (a. 20 h.) He starts readily when touched.—305. Want of cheerfulness; he is low-spirited, as if he were alone, or as if he had experienced some sad event, for three hours (immediately). Weeping (immediately). Despondency (the first hours). Great discouragement, dissatisfaction with himself. Want of disposition to work, and vexed mood.—310. Great quickness of the fancy.

[Peevish, vexed. (a. 3 d.) Taciturn, he is not disposed to talk. (a. 2 d.) He wants to be alone, company is disagreeable to him. Cheerful faces are disagreeable to him. (a. 3 d.)—75. Violent anger excited by a slight cause; he becomes trembling and hurried, and uses violent language. Wild, vehement, rude, both in language and action (he does not perceive it himself); he asserts with violence, scorning others with disfigured countenance. Feeling of warmth, gradually increasing to heat (in a female in the magnetic sleep, after touching the south-pole of the magnet.]

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.

(Express the juice of the whole plant when it is just commencing to blossom, and mix it with equal parts of alcohol.)

THE "regular" physicians have hitherto been ignorant even of a single method to discover the true medicinal properties of drugs. They have been obliged, in their poverty, to resort to external analogies for the purpose of determining those properties. Even the taste of the drug was considered a fit indication of the therapeutic properties of remedial agents.

According to such external properties, all the bitter-tasting drugs were supposed to act in the same manner, and were used as ingredients of the same sauce. They were, all of them, supposed to have one and the same quality, which was *to strengthen the stomach*, no matter what was the general affec-

tion. Acting upon this supposition, modern physicians contented themselves with simply prescribing the *extractum amarum*, leaving to the discretion of the apothecary to choose for the confection of that extract any of the bitter-tasting drugs, without reference to their inherent medicinal properties, supposing that the fiat of the doctor was sufficient to produce, by means of such an extract, the degree and quality of strength required in the case.

It was scarcely possible to act with more indiscretion, and to have a greater contempt for the life of man. Even the external characteristics of plants are so strikingly different, that botanists are at a loss how to distinguish them with sufficient accuracy. How much more different must the internal properties of plants be, of which the mere taste of the plant is the most uncertain and obscurest indication. And how foolish is it, therefore, to infer the general or particular therapeutic properties of drugs from their mere taste. In the case of *amara* can it be denied that there are *degrees* of bitterness, that the bitter taste of every drug has something peculiar to itself, and is frequently accompanied with a characteristic by-taste, indicating internal differences in the inmost essence of the drug, which cannot be discovered from its external appearance?

To infer the therapeutic properties of drugs from their mere taste would lead us to absurd conclusions. Why should not ear-wax, bile, squills, staphisagria, nux vomica, ignatia, colocynth, elaterium, etc., be considered tonics, strengthening the stomach? They are all of them bitter enough; whereas several of these drugs destroy human life even when taken in moderate doses.

Led astray by their delusive doctrine of taste, physicians have likewise misjudged the properties of the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a plant which is distinguished from all other plants by its remarkable external appearance, the place where it grows, and even its peculiar bitterness. Hence it is that its pathogenetic action upon the healthy body is perfectly characteristic.

The common school of medicine has taught some fabulous doctrines about the anti-arthritic action of Menyanthes, without considering the injury to human life which must necessarily result from the continued and improper use of that drug.* The precise meaning of the term "*arthritis*," is moreover unknown, inasmuch as a great variety of pains of the limbs and joints, which are frequently accompanied by various secondary symptoms, is included in that name.

* See W. Cullen's Materia Medica, II. p. 79.

Menyanthes is moreover supposed to be a remedy against a number of other affections, not as they exist in nature, but in the fancy of pathologists; a number of other drugs being at the same time recommended and used against the same affections. But even in cases where the Menyanthes has been used alone, unmixed with other drugs, we do not learn any thing from its use, inasmuch as it was used upon mere conjectural grounds, and not in consequence of certain and infallible indications to be derived only in the case of any drug from its action upon the healthy body.

The smallest portion of a drop of the tincture is sufficient at a dose. Delicate and susceptible patients may perhaps require a higher potency.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.

(The following symptoms are by Hahnemann.)

(Vertigo when stooping and raising the head again.) Dull headache when leaning the head on one side. Tensive headache around the whole forehead.

Twitching in both eyelids, and a pressure in both eyeballs, disappearing soon after a meal.

5.—Tension in the root of the nose. Expulsion of blood from the nose early in the morning when blowing it. Tension in the jaws.

Grumbling in the upper teeth, not increased by biting.

Pressure in the upper part of the palate.—10. Sensation when yawning and coughing as if the left side of the palate were paralyzed.

Empty eructations. Dreary feeling in the head after a meal. Sensation of coldness in the abdomen, especially when pressing the hand upon the part. Feeling of coldness in the abdomen, early in the morning when rising from the bed; cold thrill over the back and side, like a shuddering which one experiences when listening to a tale of horror.—15. Tension and pressure in a portion of the abdomen. (Tensive aching in the mons veneris, when walking or sitting.) Violent pressure in the groin, as if in the spermatic cord, the parts being painful to the touch.

Retention of stool. Constipation for two days.—20. Frequent pressure in the left side of the chest, as if of flatulence.

Contractive pain in the small of the back; in the evening the pain felt as if the thumb were pressed upon the part; when

the pain is worst, a creeping is felt in the part. Stiffness in the nape of the neck in the evening.

Weariness and exhaustion (immediately).

Redness and heat in the face during sleep; he wakes and exclaims: There! there! points with his finger, and falls asleep again.

25. Shuddering in the back, early in the morning, as one feels when listening to a tale of horror; not like a chill. Chilly feeling, especially in the fingers. Sweat from evening till morning. Sweat in the evening, immediately after lying down.

OBSERVATIONS OF OTHERS.

HEAD: Obtusion of the head in a room, a sort of gloominess; the ideas flow more slowly, although he is able to recollect every thing distinctly, he feels more easy and comfortable in the open room. (a. 2 h.) Dulness in the head. (a. 17 h.) Pressure in the anterior part of the forehead from within outward. (a. 2½ h.) Continued pressure in the left temple, mingled with sharp stitches.—5. Aching pain in the head, more violent in the open air. (a. 12 h.) Aching pain in the right side of the head. (a. ¼ h.) *Pressing in the head from above downward*, abating while the hand is being strongly pressed upon the head, but returning afterwards, for many hours. (a. 5½ h.) Aching pain in the head, increasing when going up or down stairs, with sensation as if a heavy weight were lying upon the brain, and pressing out at the forehead. (a. 3½ h.) Aching pain in the head over the right side of the forehead, going off immediately when laying the hand flat upon the part. (a. 2½ h.)—10. Headache in the temples, as if they were being pressed together from either side, abating while the parts were being pressed together with the hand, but returning afterwards. Headache, a sort of pressing together on either side, accompanied with stitches in the occiput. *Continued heaviness of the head* (immediately). Heaviness, with pressure in the whole head, sometimes violent stitches in the left frontal protuberance; the pain disappears entirely when laying the head on one side. Dull aching pain in the forehead, with pressure from within outwards, for several hours. (a. 27 h.)—15. *Headache in the vertex, with pressure from either side, accompanied with a sensation when going up stairs, as if a weight were pressing upon the brain at every step.* (a. 2 h.) *Stupefying headache, especially in the forehead, during rest and motion.* (a. ½ h.) Drawing-aching pain in the forehead, directly over

the root of the nose. (a. 2 h.) Drawing pain in the large right lobe of the brain. terminating in the occiput. (a. 4. h.) Drawing pain in the right side of the forehead. (a. 3 ½ h.)—20. Drawing pain in the forehead. Drawing internal pain along the left parietal bone. Clawing drawing in the side of the occiput. Drawing in the occiput when sitting. (a. 2 h.) Darting pain in the vertex, especially after stooping. (a. 5 h.)—25. *Single stitches in the left hemisphere of the brain in the direction of the vertex.* (a. 2 h.) Single stitches in the forehead, in the direction of the forehead. (a. 6 h.) Sore feeling in the skin over the teft temple, when touching it. (a. 26 h.) Gnawing headache in the outer parts of the vertex. (a. 16 h.) Burning in the scalp, over the right side of the forehead. (a. 7. h.)

FACE AND EYES.—Burning over the left eyebrow. Burning stitches in the forehead ; less in the hairy scalp, with heat in the face, without any increase of temperature in the rest of the body. (a. 12 h.) *Stitchlike tearing in the right side of the forehead, near the temporal region.* (a. 1 ¼ h.) Visible. but not painful twitching of the facial muscles, especially on the right side, more violent in rest than during motion. (a. 6½ h.) Dimness of the eyes, only in the open air. (a. 6 h.)—35. Frequent obscuration of sight, while reflecting when reading, (a. 8 h.) Flickering before the eyes, all the objects appearing to jump for four minutes. (a. 4 h.) Contraction of the pupils. (a. ¾, 1 h.) Dilatation of the pupils. (a. 4½ h.) Burning tension over the left upper eyelid, going off during motion.—40. Pressure in a small point in the eye, apparently in the crystalline lens, with a sensation of vertigo, or of vanishing of sight, or of squinting, without obscuration of sight (when sitting). Sensation behind the left lower eyelid, as if a hard body were lying behind it. (a. 4½ h.) Dull stitches in the balls of the eyes. Sensation in the eyes, as if the eyelids were swollen, or as if a stye were on the eyelids, when holding the eyelids still. Lancinations in the inner canthi, the eyes filling with water. (a. 12 h.)—45. Occasional lachrymation. Occasional rigidity of one or the other eyelid, like a tonic spasm, making it impossible for him to move them.

NOSE : Disgusting smell, as of rotten eggs, in the nose, both in the room and the open air, for a quarter of an hour. (a. 9 h.)

EARS : Continual ringing in the right ear, ceasing when the inside of the ear is rubbed, but returning immediately. (a. 4 h.) Ringing sensation in the right ear (immediately).—50. Some fine stitches, first in the right, then in the left ear. Dull

stitches through the ear, into the head, and also in the facial muscles of the same side, below the eye. (a. 1 h.) Small stitches in rapid succession, in the left internal ear. (a 7½ h.) Otalgia in both ears. Itching in the interior of the right ear, for three days.—55. Feeling of coldness in the internal ear, as if water had got in. (a. 1 h.) Roaring in the left ear, when blowing the nose, as if air rushed through the ear. (a. 26 h.) Slight humming before the ears, as of crickets. (a. 48 h.) Lancinations in the posterior surface of the cartilages of the ear, and in the region of the mastoid processes. (a. 14 h.) Painful cramp in the muscles of the right cheek, when at rest.

Mouth, and Pharynx:—60. Parched, chapped lips, without thirst and without any perceptible heat. (a. 3 h.) Stitch-like tearing in the left upper jaw, during rest and motion. (a. 2 h.) Shooting stitch in the right side of the neck. (a. 1 h.) Feeling of heaviness in the muscles of the neck; he is obliged to bend his neck backwards. Cramp-like pain in right muscles of the neck, terminating in a stitch; the pain went off after motion and returned afterwards. (a. 2¾ h.)—65. Sensation of stiffness in the muscles of the nape of the neck when moving the neck. (a. 9 h.) Pressure, with tearing in the nape of the neck. (a. 8 h.) Pain in the posterior cervical muscles when walking in the open air, as if contused by pressure, paralytic and tensive, as after bending the body backward for a long time. (a. 6 h.) Drawing sensation of stiffness in the nape of the neck, with obtusion of the occiput. Fine stitches in the lower surface of the tongue, going off when moving the tongue, (a. ½ h.)—70. Dryness of the palate, causing a stinging when swallowing, without thirst, and there being a sufficient quantity of saliva in the mouth. (a. 1 h.) Dryness and roughness of the fauces, making the swallowing of saliva difficult, increasing for two days in succession. Dry feeling in the throat. (a. 20 m.) Dryness of the fauces for two days. Increased secretion of saliva (immediately).—75. Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, without nausea. (a. 8 m.) Accumulation of water in the mouth, with nausea. (a. 1½ h.) Continuous stitch in the region of the larynx, anteriorly, only when swallowing, which is made difficult by that stitch. (a. 8 h.)

Taste and Gastric Symptoms: Bitter-sweet taste in the mouth. (a. 2 h.) He does not relish bread and butter; he only relishes meat.—80. He is not hungry, but he relishes his food as usual, and eats more than usual. After a meal, his headache increases; the head feels obtuse. Drawing pain in the region of the heart after a meal. Pressure in the chest, after

a meal. *Empty eructations* (immediately.)—85. *Frequent, empty eructations* (immediately and a. ½ h). Frequent hiccough. (a. 4½ h.) Quickly passing nausea, without eructation. (a. 10 h.)

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: Sudden attack of heat in the stomach, lasting twenty minutes; afterwards violent hunger. (a. 3 h.) Sensation of coldness in the œsophagus from below upwards, after pressure in the stomach, with violent nausea, for twenty minutes. (a. 10½ h.)—90. Sudden attack of canine hunger, lasting half an hour, and ceasing after eating a little. (a. 5 h.) Great inclination to vomit, accompanied with painful strangulation and contraction in the stomach, but without eructations. (a. 10½ h.) Contractive sensation in the stomach. (a. ½ h.) Pinching, with a sort of pressure, in the region of the stomach, gradually descending toward the rectum and disappearing after emission of flatulence, returning shortly after-terward, obliging one to go to stool, and finally disappearing. (a. ½ h.) Continual grunting in the region of the stomach, as is frequently experienced when the stomach is empty; the stomach not being empty in this instance. (a. 2 h.)—95. Stitching pain under the short ribs, when sitting, unchanged during an inspiration or expiration; the pain can be removed for a moment by pressing with the hand upon the part. (a. 3 h.) Cutting, with pressure, in the hypochondriac region. (a. 8 h.) Sore pain in the integuments of the abdomen, when touching them, or when rubbing the clothes against them, as if they were covered with pimples. (a. 72 h.) Sore pain in the integuments of the epigastrium, when lying down and when moving about, worse when stooping. (a. 2 h.) Long-continued pinching in the umbilical region, descending like a weight towards the hypogastrium, and disappearing after emission of flatulence. (a. $_2$ h.)—100. Pinching in the abdomen. (a. ½ h.) Movement of flatulence in the abdomen, with qualmishness. Audible rumbling in the bowels (after a meal). Distention of the abdomen, the whole day, with repletion as when one eats too much, the appetite being undiminished; accompanied with a sensation as of incarceration of flatulence, and frequent desire for emission of flatulence; the repletion was very much increased in the evening by smoking. Distention of the abdomen; two hours afterward frequent emission of flatulence.—105. A cutting pain suddenly darts from the spine through the abdomen. (a. 12 h.) Continuous sharp stitch in the left iliac region when walking, succeeded by a small, jerking stitch when standing still. (a. 12 h.) Sudden stitch in the iliac region, when sitting, disappearing when touching the parts,

but returning again immediately. Jactitation of the muscles in the right loin (when sitting). (a. 3 h.) Bruised pain in the region of the left kidney, in the evening, when sitting still.—110. Concussive jerkings, sudden stitches in the left side of the abdomen, when sitting. Gurgling movements in the right side of the abdomen, with a feeling of heat in the outer parts of the whole of the abdomen, and an internal sensation as if diarrhœa would come on, in rest and motion. (a. ½ h.) Pressure in the glands surrounding the abdominal ring, when bending the body forward. Pinching in the abdomen, with desire for stool in the rectum. Intensely painful itching in the interior of the rectum. (a. 13 h.)—115. Itching of the anus.

Stool: Retention of stool for thirty-two hours; afterwards discharge of hard fæces. Retention of stool the first day; on the second day difficult expulsion of hard stool, with drawing-pinching pains in the abdomen. Retention of stool on the first day; loose stool on the third day, twice. Pinching in the abdomen, followed by a somewhat loose stool, coming on several hours before the usual time. (a. ¼ h.) (Curative effect in a female who was disposed to retention of stool, and generally had an evacuation of the bowels every thirty-two or thirty-six hours.)—120. Pinching in the abdomen, followed by hard stool.

Urinary and Genital Organs: *Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge.* (a. 4, 9½ h.) Violent sexual desire, without erection or amorous fancies. (a. 5 h.) Painful darting in the right testicle, worse during rest. (a. 6½ h.) Both testicles are drawn up, the right one more so. (a. 1½ h.)—125. Drawing cutting-pain, with pressure in the right side of the scrotum, or as if the scrotum were squeezed in on that side. (a. 11 h.) Continued burning stitches in the outer parts of the scrotum, and in the symphisis pubis. (a. 1½ h.) Fine stitches in the left side of the scrotum. (a. 3 h.)

Respiratory Organs: Sneezing, without coryza. (a. 6½ h.) Profuse coryza, the whole day; involuntary discharge from the nose.—130. During his fluent coryza the nose seemed to be stopped up, although he was able to breathe through it properly. (a. 2½ h.) Frequent titillation in the larynx. (a. 15 h.) Hoarseness. Rough voice. *When talking the voice is rough, almost hoarse, and the ears feel obstructed as if something had been stretched across.* (a. 3 h.)—135. Accelerated breathing, even when standing, with increased pulse and heat, and redness in the face. (a. 2 h.) Spasmodic contraction of the larynx; the effort to inspire air occasioned a cough lasting ten minutes. (a. 9 h.) Shooting stitch in the right chest. (a.

1¼ h.) Violent stitches in the chest, only during motion. (a. 3½ h.) Dull-stitching pain in the chest, in the region of the heart, and in the corresponding region on the right side, increasing when pressing upon or stretching the parts. (a. 21½ h.) The pain returned after twenty-six hours for several hours, without interruption.—140. Violent continuous stitch in the region of the heart; the stitches multiplied when arresting the breathing. (a. 15 h.) Boring stitching in the left chest, when sitting and during motion, more violent during an inspiration and expiration. (a. 3½ h.) Long fine stitches near the clavicle, during an inspiration. (a. 1½ h.) Continuous pressure in the left chest, mingled with stitches, unchanged during an inspiration and expiration. (a. 1½ h.) Pressure on the sternum, accompanied with separate sharp stitches. (a. 12 h.)—145. *Compressive sensation in both sides of the chest, with sharp stitches, increased by inspiration.* (a. 9 h.) Compression of the chest all around, when sitting, walking or standing; a disagreeable, anxious sensation. (a. 6½ h.) Pain in both sides of the chest, as if they were clutched together, with sharp stitches. (a. 12 h.) Asthma. Beating in the left chest, continuing during an inspiration and expiration, only when lying down. (a. 14 h.)—150. Drawing pain in the right chest, towards the axilla. (a. 1½ h.) Bruised pain in the chest, when sitting crooked. Itching stitch in the left false ribs, continuing during an inspiration and expiration. (a. 2½ h.)

BACK: Bruised pain in the small of the back, generally when sitting quiet. Drawing-aching pain in the small of the back, when stooping. Aching pain over the os sacrum, when stooping. (a. 8 h.) Aching pain in the small of the back, moving from below upward, when sitting. Jactitation of the right dorsal muscles. (a. 11 h.)—160. Pain in the region near the lower dorsal vertebræ when sitting, like a dull drawing, when bending the body forward. Sharp pinching near the dorsal spine, in the region of the scapulæ. (a. 24 h.) *Dull, boring stitching in the region of the left scapula, extending towards the spine.* Feeling of heaviness between the scapulæ when walking; he has to bend forward and backward all the time, to find relief. *Extremely painful tearing between the scapulæ, from above downward, especially during a deep inspiration,* disappearing when sitting, returning immediately when walking; a sore feeling remaining when at rest.

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.—165. Burning, scraping sensation in the upper part of the shoulder. A number of fine prickings in the right axilla, toward the chest. (a. 7½ h.) Fine stitches dart through the axilla, when moving the arm. (a. 4 h.)

Painful, visible jerking in the left arm, worse when at rest. (a. 6½ h.) Stitches in the deltoid muscle, in the region of the humeral articulation, when sitting. *Jactitation of the muscles of the right upper arm.* (a. 24 h.) Repeated, spasmodic drawing in the interior of the left lower arm; at last the four fingers are clenched involuntarily, the arm itself becomes stiff as by a cramp, and could not be moved even by making the greatest exertion. (a 8½ h.) *Cramp-like pain in the muscles of the left lower arm, extending as far as the palm of the left hand, almost like paralysis.* (a. 2 h.)—175. Cramp-like pressure in the lower arm, near the bend of the elbow, disappearing when touching the part, but returning immediately. Sharp stitches below the elbow, and in the region of the wrist-joint. (a 12 h.) Cramp-like pressure in the region of the right wrist-joint, and in the dorsum of the metacarpus, in rest and motion. (a. 1½ h.) Stitching pain in left wrist-joint. (a. ½ h.) Paralytic tearing in the wrist-joints, especially when moving them. (a 2 h.)—180. Drawing pain when writing, and when moving the hand, disappearing when the hand is still. (a. 2 h.) Cramp-like drawing in the dorsum of the thumb. Stitching pinching in the outer side of the posterior joint of the thumb. (a. 3 h.) Cramp like pressure in the ball of the right thumb. (a. 5 h.) Stitch through the right thumb and index-finger. (a 1½ h.—185. Painful jerking in the fourth finger of the left hand. (a 9 h.) Cramp-like pain in the left index-finger, rather externally, going off during motion. (a 2¾ h.) Fine stitches in the posterior joints of the fingers, somewhat relieved by motion. (a 3. h.)

Lower Extremities: Sudden dartings in the right glutei muscles. (a. 7 h.) Dartings in the upper border of the left gluteus maximus.—190. Stitching, contractive pain in the region of the hip-joint, around the acetabulum, only when walking. (a. 3 h.) Intensely painful, fine stitches in the right hip-joint, when walking or standing. (a. 13 h.) When sitting, the right thigh and leg are spasmodically jerked upward four times; this is not perceived when standing, or when drawing the leg up while sitting. (a. 8 h.) Drawing and bruised pain in the outer side of the thigh, small of the back, and left loin (region of the kidney), when sitting quiet in the evening. Cramp-like drawing in the anterior portion of the thigh, when sitting. (a. 2 h.)—195. Cramp-like, drawing, bruised pains, in the outer parts of the femora, with a feeling of heat in the back and the whole trunk, mostly when sitting. Numb, tensive-aching, bruised pain in the outer parts of the thighs, when walking or sitting. Twitching in the muscles of the left thigh. Violent,

burning stitch in the anterior surface of the left thigh, a little over the knee, when sitting. (a. 15 h.) Intermittent pinching, with bubbling as of something living, in the upper and inner side of the thigh, most violent when sitting. (a. 5 h.)—200. Tension, with stitches, in the posterior surface of the thigh and leg, near the knee. (a 10 h.) Dull stitches in the region of the patellæ, from within outward, with a feeling of heat in the knees. (a. 12 h.) Pain as if sprained, in the region of the knee-joint, from within outward, in rest and motion. (a. 45 m.) Drawing in the bend of the right knee, through the calf, when standing or sitting. Sharp stitches below the knee. (a 12 h.) —205. Itching, boring stitch in the inner side of the right knee-joint, in rest and motion. (a. 11½ h.) Jerking in the left leg which is not very painful, more violent in rest than when walking. (a. 6½ h.) Tremulous sensation in both calves for a quarter of an hour, more violent when sitting than when standing. (a. 2 h.) Cramp-like drawing from below upward in the outer side of the left leg, when sitting still; sharp pressure on the tibia.—210. Dull, pulsative stitches below the middle of the tibia, in rest, going off during motion, but returning again in rest. (a. 2 h.) *Cramp-like pain in the muscles of the right leg, moving from below upward like a paralytic pain.* (a. 2½ h.) Sharp stitches in the middle of the tibia, accompanied with a jerking griping together, as if he had held his foot for a long time in an inconvenient position (when at rest). (a 2 h.) Pain as if sprained, when walking, now in the left, now in the right leg, near the internal ankle. (a 7½ h.) Pain as if sprained in the region of the ankles of the left leg, extending from one to the other. (a. 10½ h.)—215. Cutting in the region of both outer ankles, in rest, going off during motion. (a. 12 h.) Burning pricking, over the tarsal joint of both feet, when walking. (a. 1¼ h.) Continuous corrosive pain at a very small spot between the outer ankle and the tendo Achillis of the right foot, returning several times while sitting; the pain returns during motion. (a. 14 h.) Stitching pain in the right heel. (a. 2¾ h.) Long stitches in the bottom of the feet when walking. (a. 3½ h.)

General Symptoms: Jerking in various parts at the same time, visible, but not very painful; more violent when at rest than when walking. (a 6½ h.) Jactitation of small portions of muscles in several parts of the body, at different periods. Stitching-pinching, now here, now there, in the body. (a. 8 h.)

Weakness and Sleep: Faintness in all the limbs during rest and motion, for an hour. (a. 28 h.) Great weakness of the

whole body; accompanied with aching pain over the os sacrum, when standing, increased by sitting. (a. 17 h.)—225. Weakness of the body when walking, accompanied with chilliness all over. (a. 1¼ h.) (Excessive weakness, with heat and violent headache, in a case of intermittent fever.) Excessive activity of the vital functions, hurried motions. (a. 32 h.) (Alternate effect.) Frequent yawning, as if he had not slept enough. (a. 2 h.) Lascivious, vivid dreams, which he was not able to recollect, without emission.—230. Restless sleep; he tossed from one side to the other. *Vivid dreams, which he was unable to recollect.*

Fever: Chilly feeling over the whole trunk, the temperature of the body being normal. (a. 8½ h.) *Shuddering over the whole of the upper part of the body, with yawning* (immediately). Shuddering, as after a long journey on foot.—235. Thrill of external shuddering without any internal chilliness, especially on the legs in the warm room. (a. 3 h.) The hairs stand on end in the warm room, without chilliness, for 10 minutes. (a. 7 h.) Shuddering over the back (when sitting), as if he shuddered at something, without chilliness, and subsequent heat. (a. 1½ h.) Col[illegible] the [illegible]king. (a 4 h.) [illegible]hands and feet, the rest of the body being warm. (a. half h.)—240. (Cold feet for 48 hours.) Swelling of the veins of the hands and a little beyond, the temperature of the body being normal, and the feet icy-cold. (a. 5 h.) Cold feet until late in the night; they would not get warm in the bed. (a. 3 h.) Coldness of the feet up to the knees, as if they were standing in cold water. Chilliness of the whole body, going off by the warmth of the stove, but returning at some distance from the stove, continuing for half an hour. (a. 15 m.)—245. Chilliness over the whole body, especially the back, not going off by the warmth of the stove. (a. 45 m.) Feverish shuddering, over the whole of the back, as if he had been for a long time walking, with the bare back in the open air. (a. 45 m.) Slow pulse, fifty-two beats in a minute. (a 1 h. 15 m.) Hot ears. (a. 45 m.) Feeling of heat in the trunk, especially the back, sometimes mingled with a feeling of coldness, without thirst, and without heat or redness of the face. (a. 8 h.) Eight hours after this the cheeks became red. Heat, especially in the face; shortly after, general chilliness, both without thirst. (a. 3 h.)—250. Flush of heat over the cheeks, toward evening. Increased temperature of the body in the evening, without thirst, the mind feeling easy. Heat without thirst, and slight sweat over the whole body, after walking in the open air in the evening. Disagreeable feeling of heat of the trunk, especially the back, six hours

after the chilliness. (a. 7 h.) Great heat over the whole body, without sweat or thirst, with cold feet. (a. 2¾ h.)—255. (Increase of heat with delirium, small, quick, irritated pulse, in a case of intermittent fever.)

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Anxiety about the heart, as if he were threatened with some accident, and he had to suffer some discomfiture. (a. 1 h.) Out of humor, and dissatisfied with himself and his condition; anxiety drove him from place to place. (a. 16 h.) Gloomy, not disposed to do any thing. (a. 1 h.) Indifferent to amusements. (a. 12 h.) Half an hour after, he was disposed to jest.—200. Weeping mood. Sad mood; he likes to dwell upon sad things. (a. 80 h.) He prefers being alone, although not ill-humored; he prefers silence to talking. (a. 7 h.) Not disposed to work.—265. Excessive cheerfulness (alternate effect). Taciturn and self-reflecting the whole day (curative effect, somewhat). Calmness of mind; he was satisfied with his condition (curative effect).

MERCURIUS, ARGENTUM VIVUM.

IN commerce this metal is often found alloyed with lead or even bismuth. The best method to purify the quicksilver is, to place it in a porcelain cup, and to place over it a dilute solution of the nitrate of mercury, causing this solution to boil for an hour over coal-fire, and constantly renewing the evaporating liquid. The lead or bismuth is absorbed by the solution, and the mercury contained in the solution is set free and goes to the mercury underneath.

In its natural state, quicksilver has but little dynamic effect upon the health of man; but the preparations of mercury are very powerful.

The preparations which have been most frequently employed for several hundred years past, are calomel, corrosive sublimate, and the mercurial ointment. There are other innumerable mercurial preparations, combinations of mercury and acids, etc., which I forbear mentioning.

This is not the place to express an opinion in regard to the medicinal value of the preparations, were it for no other reason than that their pathogenetic effects upon the human organism have never been ascertained by systematic proving. From a careful examination, I feel authorized to assert that all of those preparations have something in common in their action upon

the organism, but that each of them has nevertheless some peculiar and more or less powerful and penetrating influence upon the animal economy; the mercurial salts especially exercise an action upon the system which is different from that of pure mercury, and frequently characterized by powerful secondary effects, corresponding to the power of the acid.

Even mercurial ointment produces different symptoms from those of the pure mercury, probably on account of the mercury in the ointment being bound by an acid.*

Homœopathy rejecting all heterogeneous compounds, I was therefore induced to discover a method by means of which quicksilver should be enabled to exercise its pure, genuine curative action upon the organism in a state of subversion.

Even as early as the years 1787 and 1788, I tried to obtain the sesquioxyde of mercury by precipitating it from a solution of the nitrate of mercury prepared in a cold temperature, by means of caustic ammonia. The formation of the sesquioxyde had been imperfectly attempted in olden times by means of a mechanical shaking of the metal, or by rubbing it with crabstones or liquid gum. This oxyde, which may be recognized by its black color and goes under the name of mercurius sol. Hahnemannis—mercurius oxydulatus niger—has indeed been preferred to all the mercurial preparations, on account of its milder action and its more powerful and more specific antisyphilitic action; nevertheless a more careful examination has convinced me that this prepartion is not entirely pure, but that the black color originates in an excess of caustic ammonia which had been required to precipitate the mercury from a solution of the nitrate of mercury containing nitric acid in excess; but that the nitrate of mercury with an excess of nitric acid contains yet some muriates and sulphates of mercury (which have acrid properties even in the smallest quantity), being hidden from the eyes by the dark color of the oxyde, and being precipitated with it, and making it impure.

To avoid this inconvenience I have described, in the second edition of my preface to mercury, the manner in which a pure mercurial oxyde can be obtained by means of caustic ammonia, as pure as the mercurial powder which is obtained by

* John Bell wonders that he should never have been able to cure the venereal bubo by the mere application of the mercurial ointment, and that he should have been obliged to destroy the chancre by external means. And it is nevertheless true that the pure quicksilver, such as the mercurius solubilis (hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum) cures the bubo without using any other drug.

shaking the original quicksilver for a long while, and is known under the name of *æthiops per se.*

Nothing can be objected to this last preparation except the tedious process of preparing it.

The shortest and most efficient mode of preparing quicksilver for homœopathic purposes is to triturate the pure mercury which is used for thermometers, in the manner which has been taught in the first volume of the chronic diseases. After triturating one grain of mercury with one hundred grains of sugar of milk, a certain black appearance remains on the porcelain mortar, even when scraping it ever so carefully; this appearance disappears entirely after the third trituration.

One pellet saturated with the 30th potency, is entirely sufficient for all curative purposes.

The subjoined symptoms belong to the mercurius sol. Hahnem., which was pure enough to show the genuine effects of mercury upon the healthy body.

Quicksilver has been abused in every sort of disease by allœopathic physicians. They either imagined that a milder remedy would not be sufficient, or they imagined indurations and obstructions which had to be removed by means of this pretended universal dissolvent, or the metal was given in the supposition that some syphilitic miasm was haunting the system of the patient. If disagreeable symptoms supervened by the repetition of the drug, the allœopathic physician, so far from suspecting the improper use of the drug, charged the fault upon the disease, imagined that the drug had not been employed in sufficiently large doses; these were then repeated, increased, all the various mercurial preparations, even the corrosive sublimate, were used in turns; they were even assisted by mercurial ointments, and the life of the patient, or at any rate his constitution, was irreparably ruined.

Inasmuch as we know now that almost all chronic diseases, without any exception (except of course genuine syphilis and sycosis) result from a more or less developed psora, and that even in those cases where syphilis and sycosis are complicated with psora, the latter is to be considered and acted upon in the first place, not by mercury, and still less by its acrid preparations, which make psora so much more incurable: this explains why the treatment of chronic diseases should have so signally and shamefully failed previous to that classification of the chronic miasms being known.

Excepting the processes of depletion by the veins and bowels, the frequent abuse of opium, as an anodyne and soporific, the abuse of China, as a means of suppressing intermittent

fever, and giving artificial strength to the patient, in cases where the weaknesss resulted solely from the disease not being cured, and the vital humors of the patients having been squandered by the physician, there have been no surer means in the hands of doctors, of abbreviating human life, than their favorite calomel and corrosive sublimate. How differently proceeds homœopathy enlisted in the service of humanity!

No true disciple of homœopathy prescribes mercury except after the most careful investigation of the symptoms of the disease; only in pure, uncomplicated syphilis does he feel at liberty to exhibit the smallest dose of the above mentioned mercurial preparation without hesitation.

This rational use of mercury has nothing in common with the now fashionable method of exhibiting large doses of calomel (a mercurial preparation where mercury, on account of its combination with muriatic acid, acts very differently from the pure quicksilver) in almost every disease, generally combined with opium, without having a correct knowledge of the therapeutic action of either calomel or opium, and without distinguishing the cases where either the former or the latter, or both together, are indicated. It may well be said that the alloeopathic practice has reached the climax of absurdity in the indiscriminate use of these two drugs.

Corrosive sublimate is a little more known on account of the abuses which have been perpetrated with this drug. It is soluble in water and alcohol. I have found the smallest portion of a drop of the fifteenth or thirtieth potency sufficient to cure the common fall-dysentery, giving only *one* dose.

Cinnabaris or vermilion has likewise peculiar symptoms, some of which will be found below.

Antidotes are: *Hepar s.*, *Sulphur*, Camphor, Opium, China, or nitric acid.

Electricity is said to antidote the effects of a slow poisoning by mercury, especially the tremblings of gilders.

The following symptoms of the black oxyde of mercury are mostly primary symptoms; a few are secondary effects, which may be distinguished by an absence of pain and inflammation, for instance a kind of hard, cold, painless glandular swellings, and a certain kind of cataleptic paralytic weakness of the muscles.

This drug has been proved by Gross, Gutmann, Fr. Hahnemann, Hartmann, Hornburg, Langhammer, Rummel, Hart.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

This mercurial preparation has been invented by Hahne-

mann himself; the proving which he has instituted with it, will be considered a model-proving in all ages. It is complete and thorough, exhibiting in a clear and distinct manner all the primary effects of the metallic mercury, as well as of its chemical compounds. All the symptoms have been obtained from large doses. This drug may be employed for the following affections: Catarrhal affections, especially when induced by cool evening-air. Great liability to cold. Abuses of Cinchona, Plumbum and Sulphur. Acute rheumatism. Acute articular rheumatism, with inflammatory erysipelatous redness and swelling of the affected parts, and increase of the pains at nights. Chronic rheumatism. Acute gout, with inflammatory hot swelling of the affected parts, and nightly exacerbation of the stitching, tearing, and boring pains. Primary syphilis. Venereal bubo. (The soluble mercury brings on suppuration more rapidly than any other remedy.) Secondary syphilis. Syphilitic ulcers of the mouth, tonsils and fauces. Syphilitic iritis, even with formation of condylomata on the border of the iris. Nightly pains in the bones. Ramollissement of the bones. Syphilitic caries. Syphilitic exanthemata: small suppurating vesicles, in clusters, on the calves and forearms, with violently burning itchings, spreading, bursting, diffusing into one another, and afterwards forming a general crust, behind which an excessively acrid ichor is secreted, which oozes out at the border, causing the ulcer to spread, and at the same time to penetrate more deeply into the flesh. Inveterate secondary and tertiary syphilitic conditions are cured less rarely by the mercurius solubilis than by the complete mercurial oxydes. *Scrofulosis*. Inflammation of the glands, characterized by phlegmonous redness, swelling and stinging pain, worse in the evening and at night. Inflammation of the parotid glands, tonsils, cervical, axillary and inguinal glands. Mercury brings on suppuration of the glands more readily than any other drug. Scrofulosis combined with Syphilis. Inflammation of the periosteum and bones, characterized by stinging, boring, and gnawing pains, becoming intolerable at night, redness and swelling of the soft parts covering the bones, etc. Romollissement and curvature of the bones, and liability of the bones to breaking. Caries of the bones. Caries from mechanical injury of the bones. Arthrocace. Dropsical conditions. Venous congestions to the head, chest and abdomen. Congestions to the chest and abdomen at the time of the menses. Congestions to every organ in one of the three great cavities of the body. Venous congestions to the head, chest, and abdomen. Trembling of the limbs, also when occasioned

by the excessive use of spirituous drinks. St. Vitus' dance, in alternation with Ignatia, Stramonium, and Hyosciamus. Epilepsy. Scarlatina, with inflammation of the mouth and fauces, and suppuration of the tonsils. After-diseases of the measles. Erysipelas. Erysipelas neonatorum. Variola, especially when there is a profuse flow of saliva during the suppurative stage. Smallpox, in the stage of maturation, affecting the whole of the mouth and intestinal canal; in confluent smallpox, when the parts where the pocks are located are excessively swollen, with inflammatory fever; in caries occasioned by smallpox. Varioloid. Varicella with inflammation of the throat. Zona. Crusta lactea and serpiginosa. Urticaria. Chloasma hepaticum. Dry itch, readily bleeding. Itch-like eruption on the abdomen and thigh, dry, elevated, scaling herpes, with violent itching and burning of the head, back, and limbs, especially at night. Herpes on the dorsum of one, and the ball of the thumb of the other hand, with dark redness of the skin, the outer border of the herpes scaling off constantly, and being somewhat redder, sharply circumscribed and somewhat elevated; in the middle portion of the herpes small vesicles sprang up containing a yellow humor. Elevated spots like measles, more or less large, of the color of dark raspberries, with vesicles in the region of the wrist and ankle-joints filled with a thick, yellowish serum, and burning, which increased by friction, and especially at night. Suppurating herpes, becoming covered with thick crusts.—Herpes with burning.—Herpes præputialis.—Intertrigo infantum, spreading sometimes beyond the folds of the skin. Peeling off of the skin of the hands and feet.—Diseases of the nails.—Rapidly spreading, spongy, bluish, readily bleeding ulcers, very painful to the touch, with depressions and elevations.—Scorbutic ulcers.—Benign and malignant suppurations.—Dropsy of the skin, when occasioned by scarlatina and affections of the liver.—Scurvy of every sort.—Nightly sleeplessness, brought on by orgasm of the blood, and itching of the skin.—Fever, with local inflammations, inclining to exsudations and suppuration.—Fever with venous local inflammation of parenchymatous and glandular organs.—Fever with inflammation of the mucous and serous membranes, and the fibrous tissues.—Fever with rheumatic and catarrhal symptoms.—Tertiary intermittent fevers, with anticipating type, chilliness followed by burning heat, unquenchable thirst which commences soon after the chilliness; afterwards excessive exhausting sweat for many hours; fetid smell from the mouth during the fever; the apyrexia is characterized by debility, vertigo, sensation as of a

plug being in the throat hindering deglutition, inflammation and painfulness of the gums, profuse secretion of saliva.—Nervous fevers with gastric symptoms, painful pressure and tension in the region of the liver, flat, putrid taste, want of appetite, nausea, vomiting of bitter mucus, and greenish-yellow, copious diarrhœa, vertigo, tearing and burning headache, especially in the temples and hindering sleep, wakefulness, excessive irritability, restlessness, anxiety, delirium with thirst, burning heat of the whole body, or livid appearance of one portion of the buccal cavity, spongy and readily bleeding gums, dark urine having a putrid smell, brown clay-colored countenance, stupor, lying on the back with vacant looks.—Status biliosus with and without fever: yellow color of the skin, yellow tongue, bitter taste, bitter eructations, anorexia, desire for sour things, sensitiveness of the præcordia and region of the liver.—Mucous fever: Increased diminution of appetite, tongue coated white, painful dryness of the throat and fauces during deglutition, putrid taste and smell, nausea, tearing and burning pain in the temples, pressure and tension in the pit of the stomach and in the region of the stomach and liver, gulping-up of an acrid humor into the mouth, turbid, flocculent urine with mucous sediment, irregular stools with frequent urging, pale, livid appearance, debility, etc. Status pituitosus, with and without fever, characterized by a thick and dirty coating of the tongue, loss of taste, or else a flat, pappy, soaplike taste, anorexia, violent desire for spicy things, flat eructations, dryness of the mouth and throat, indolent, completely suppressed evacuations, or else slimy, diarrhœic, fetid stools, great mental and physical debility.—*Nervous fevers*, when the following symptoms are present: Vertigo, violent headache, inability to think, humming in the ears, thick, dirty-yellow, slimy coating of the tongue, putrid taste, nausea, bitter vomiting, *great sensitiveness and painfulness of the pit of the stomach and umbilical region*, burning heat of the skin of the abdomen when touching it with the hand, yellow diarrhœic stools, or putrid taste with a clear tongue, great sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach, pain in the region of the liver with distention of the place where the pain is felt, which is aggravated by pressure, retention of stool, or else slight gastric symptoms, retention of stool, intolerable pains in the epigastrium, especially at night, with restlessness, anguish, tossing about, complete sleeplessness, occasional delirium.—Typhus fever with bleeding from the gums, dark urine, copious green-yellow stools, livid countenance.—Typhus abdominalis in the first stage, with great debility, nausea, vomiting, violent headache, thick-coated tongue.—Typhus ab-

dominalis in the first stage, in venous lymphatic individuals with lax constitution, pale-yellow countenance, violent headache, thick-coated tongue, bitter, pappy, putrid taste, little thirst, sensitiveness of the umbilical and hepatic region to pressure, distention of the abdomen, watery, copious, flocculent, somewhat bloody evacuations, restlessness, anguish, tossing about in the bed, restless sleep, anxious dreams.—Febres lentæ, hecticæ, with rapid emaciation, and profuse colliquative night and morning-sweats.—Sweat after every slight bodily exertion, such as frequently appears during the period of convalescence from a heavy and exhausting illness.—Profuse, sour-smellin and fetid morning-sweats.—Profuse, colliquative and exhausting sweats in catarrhal, rheumatic, febrile and non-febrile conditions, in influenza and its sequelæ (sudamen or hydro febrilis,) such sweats affording no relief of the existing morbid symptoms. Melancholy. Moria. Chronic vertigo. Vertigo caduca. Inflammatory affections of the head. Acute hydocephalus in the inflammatory and exsudative stage.—Chronic hydrocephalus. Retarded closing of the sutures and fontanelles. Catarrhal, rheumatic and arthritic headaches. Venous congestions to the head. Bloody tumors of the scalp in new-born babes, Tinea capitis, sicca et favosa. Porrigo with falling off of the hair. Baldness. Inflammation, redness and swelling of the eyelids, with a dull-cutting, aching sensation underneath, and difficulty of moving them. Catarrhal, scrofulous and herpetic inflammation of the eyelids, with profuse secretion of mucus, formation of crusts, scurfs and ulcers on the margin. Blepharophthalmia glandulosa. Ectropium. Spasmodic closing of the eyelids. Inflammation of the lachrymal bone. Rheumatic ophthalmia with ulcers on the cornea.—Tearing and boring pains in and around the eyes, with evening and night-exacerbation, running, indistinct sight.—Iritis arthritica. Ophthalmia gonorrhoica.—Photophobia. Chromatopsia.—Muscæ volitantes.—Hemeralopia. Amblyopia.—Otalgia.—Rheumatic stitching and tearing pains in the ears.—Inflammation of the external ear and the meatus auditorius.—Soreness, excoriation and ulceration of the concha and the meatus auditorius.—Hemorrhage from the ears. Purulent otorrhœa.—Otorrhœa purulenta. Scrofulosa, occasioned by carious destruction of the internal ear or the mastoid process.—Acute internal otitis.—Scrofulous caries of the inner organs. Catarrhal and rheumatic hardness of hearing, with sensation as if the ears were obstructed; when swallowing or blowing they open as with a report.—Roaring, fluttering, and ringing in the ears.—Deafness.—Angina parotidea.—Inflammation and suppuration of the parotid glands in scarlatina and

typhus abdominalis.—Inflammation of the nose.—Inflammation and hyperostosis of the nasal bone. Painful blisters on the nose. Blackish nose.—Ulcerated nostrils.—Ozæna.—Clay-colored complexion.—Rheumatic faceache.—Neuralgia, inframaxillaris.—Crusta lactea, serpiginosa.—Yellow scurf in the face, with effusion of fetid humor, itching and bleeding when scratched. Spreading herpes in the face.—Itching, redness and swelling of the face, covered with papulæ and pustules.—Dryness and rhagades of the lips.—Soft red sores on the lips, emitting a watery, yellow fetid humor, forming crusts, bleeding when touched.—Caries of the antrum Highmorianum and the maxillæ. Inflammation and suppuration of the submaxillary glands.—Rheumatic toothache, tearing, boring, gnawing, stitching, especially in the roots of the teeth; worse by eating and drinking; relieved for a moment by cold water; becoming intolerable in the night, affecting the whole side of the head.—Tearing toothache, the tongue being painful as if burnt, with fetid odor from the mouth, and scorbutic condition of the gums.—Tearing toothache with locking of the jaw.—Tearing and stinging toothache with ptyalism.—Painful feeling of dulness and looseness of the teeth, elongation, vacillation and blackening of the teeth. —Suppuration and ulceration of the gums.—Recession of the gums from the teeth.—The gums look spongy, and bleed readily.—Scurvy.—Dull toothache, with single stitching jerks darting from the roots to the crown.—Pain in the teeth, as if the sockets were ulcerated.—Fetid odor from the mouth. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.—Round, white burning vesicles in the mouth.—Aphthæ.—Burning sores in the mouth.—Burning ulcers on the inner cheek, lips, and tongue, with fetid odor from the mouth.—Stomacace.—Inflammation of the tongue, of the papillæ.—Inflammation and ulceration of the Stenonian duct.—Stammering.—Aphonia.—A sort of paralysis after apoplectic symptoms.—*Angina tonsillaris* and of the throat.—Angina tonsillaris, the tonsils being covered with ulcers.—Ulceration of the tonsils.—Angina gangrænosa. Angina uvularis et palatina.—Constant desire to swallow.—Painful dryness in the throat. Weak digestion. Slimy, bitter, putrid, sweet, metallic taste.—Painfulness of the region of the stomach when touched.—Venous congestion to the stomach.—Hepatitis, with stinging and burning pains, or aching stitching pains, constipation, chronic inflammation of the liver.—Induration of the liver.—Jaundice.—Acute and chronic inflammation of the pancreas.—Cholera.—Venous congestion to the abdomen, characterized by distention, repletion after dinner, pain as if a leg were in the abdomen, sensation as if something living were

in the abdomen, scanty papescent stool, little flatulence, retention of stool in spite of desire, and pressing. Atrophia meseraica of children; the glands being hard as stone, and felt through the abdominal walls, with constipation or colliquative diarrhœa—Ascites with affection of the liver.—Inflammation, suppuration of the inguinal glands.—Tenesmus of the anus and rectum. Diarrhœa. Discharges of greenish bloody mucus. Diarrhœa of infants, occasioned by acidity in the primæ viæ, or dentition.—Dysentery with discharges of sanguineous mucus. Epidemic dysentery. Cholera. Diarrhœa in the suppurative stage of small-pox. Undigested, black, viscid, bloody stools. Watery sanguineo-mucous discharges, with tenesmus, occasioned by a cold. Purulent diarrhœa, occasioned by ulcers in the intestines. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the rectum and anus. Mucous and fluent hæmorrhoids with burning at the anus. Corrosive itching of the anus and the genital organs, accompanied with hæmorrhoidal tumors. Incontinence of urine. —Cutting and contractive pain in the region of the kidneys.—Colica nephritica from the ascension of calculi in the kidneys. Catarrh of the bladder. Dysuria and stranguria. Acute and chronic inflammation of the urethra.—Gonorrhœa, inflammatory stage.—Hæmaturia with burning pains in the urethra, and syphilitic ulcers. Hæmorrhage from the urethra. Œdema of the prepuce.—Inflammation of the prepuce.—Phimosis and paraphimosis.—Inflammation of the inner surface of the prepuce, with redness and secretion of pus.—White, humid, spreading vesicles on the glans.—Balanorrhœa.—Eruptions on the inner and outer surface of the prepuce.—Orchitis.—Hard swelling of the testicles with shining hardness of the scrotum. Hydrocele, both as a primary affection and as a secondary affection of scarlatina.—Itching pimples, and tubercles of the labia.—Inflammation of the pudendum, commencing with a small induration, followed by an enormous enlargement of the hard, hot, dark-red, shining lip, painful to the touch, with shooting, burning, throbbing pains.—Lymphatic tumors of the labia.—Metrorrhagia.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina.—Corrosive, burning fluor albus, caused by contact with syphilitic virus. Prolapsus of the vagina. Sterility of the female.—Easy conception. Mastitis, to promote suppuration.—Soreness of the nipples. Corrosive watery coryza. Dry coryza with obstruction of the nose.—Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx.—Inflammatory catarrhal fever.—Chronic hoarseness.—Burning and tickling in the larynx.—Phthisis laryngea and trachealis.—Acute and chronic bronchitis.—Influenza.—Influenza with debility, hoarseness, pain in the head,

neck and chest, profuse sweats, paralytic weakness, hoarseness, roughness of voice, dry scraping cough, exciting a feeling of soreness in the larynx, copious sweat affording no relief. Short dry and hacking cough. Rough dry cough, with feeling of dryness in the chest. Violent concussive dry cough.—Spasmodic cough.—Hæmoptysis. Consumption of the lungs in the first stage.—Incipient tuberculous consumption.—Tuberculous phthisis, even when the tubercles commence to soften, with occasional fits of hæmoptysis.—Asthma during motion.—Asthmatic symptoms and spasms of the chest, brought on by inspiring the fumes of copper.—Stinging, aching, burning soreness in the chest.—Pleuritic hydrothorax. Palpitation of the heart. Inflammation of the vertebræ.—Rheumatic stiffness of the nape of the neck and neck.—Induration of the cervical glands.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains in the upper and lower limbs, with sweats which afford no relief.—Rhagades of the hands and fingers.—Panaritium in the inflammatory stage; mercury accelerates the formation of pus, diminishing thereby the wild and maddening-pain. Exfoliation of the nails. Ischias, with boring pain along the whole course of the ischiatic nerve, worse at night.—Psoitis, when it is necessary to promote suppuration.—Scrofulous chronic inflammation of the hip joint in children, to prevent suppuration and caries.—Coxalgia. Spontaneous limping.—Shining, transparent swelling of the thighs and legs.—Inflammation and swelling of the knee, from wounding the capsule of the joint and the synovial membrane, by a blow with the axe. Swelling of the knee-joint, from repelled itch.—Gonagra. Local inflammation of the right tibia. Podagra. Hyperostosis of the tarsus. Painful swelling of the metatarsus; fetid profuse sweat of the feet.

CALOMEL.

Hartmann has cured by means of Calomel a case of ulcerated putrid quinsy, in a child of eight years, who had become attacked with febrile rheumatic symptoms, and afterwards complained of a scratching-burning sensation in the throat during deglutition; an offensive smell came out of the mouth which became more putrid in proportion as one approached the child's mouth. The inner mouth and fauces exhibited a quantity of small, round, deep, livid-looking ulcers, descending down to the larynx, which might be inferred from the child talking with a hoarse voice. The first trituration of Calomel, one grain every four hours, afforded help. Inflamed, suppurating herpes on the hand, with inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of that arm, intense fever, and strong full pulse.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

This is the most powerful of all mercurial preparations, and acts with equal intensity upon every part of the animal economy; it may be employed in the following affections: Acute and chronic rheumatism. Acute and chronic gout. Syphilis in the second and third stage. Syphilitic ulcers of the mucous membrane of the fauces, tonsils, soft and hard palate; ozæna syphilitica with destruction of the vomer and the turbinated bones; iritis syphilitica with condylomata on the margin of the pupils; chancre on the skin, and syphilitic cutaneous ulcers; syphilitic tubercles of the skin; corona veneris; syphilitic herpes; periostitis and syphilitic ostitis; syphilitic caries.—Primary phagedenic syphilitic ulcers, with profuse and malignant suppuration.—Corrosive sublimate is the best remedy to arrest the destructive process of the syphilitic virus in the vegetative sphere of the organism and the inferior tissues, even when the most persevering mercurial treatment had been without any effect; it not only arrests, but also cures in the safest and most permanent manner the various effects of constitutional syphilis, surpassing in this respect every other mercurial preparation.—Febris lenta.—Hectic symptoms, with short, fatiguing, loose cough.—Typhus cerebralis stupidus with torpor.- Arthritic iritis.—Amaurosis. Aphthæ. Noma. Atrophia meseraica infantum.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.—Typhus abdominalis in the second and third stage, with sanguineous and slimy, fetid, disorganized stools with tenesmus, cutting in the umbilical region, parched tongue, etc. Dysentery. Secondary gonorrhœa. Tuberculous phthisis of the lungs in the first and second stage.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER.

It has been several times employed with brilliant success in primary and secondary syphilis; in primary syphilis for suddenly spreading corrosive chancres, in secondary for inveterate syphilitic cutaneous eruptions, ulcers of the throat, chancres on the skin, affections of the periosteum and bones.

ANTIDOTES OF ALL THE MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.

Acidum nitricum, against violent pains of the bones, ulcers of the mucous membrane, hydrargyrosis combined with

congestive symptoms and inveterate syphilis. Stomacace mercurialis; scorbutic hæmorrhage, ulcers in the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces; affections of the periosteum and bones.

Acidum phosphoricum, for periostitis.

Ammonicm carbonicum, has been recommended as an antidote by Hahnemann, without indicating the special symptoms.

Arnica, against pulmonary hæmorrhage occasioned by the abuse of mercury.

Arsenicum?

Artemisia vulgaris, for hydrargyrosis combined with rheumatism and gout.

Asa fœtida for caries mercurialis? ozæna mercurialis?

Aurum: this antidote was known already to Dioscorides and Paracelsus.

Aurum muriaticum, for hydrargyrosis with cachectic symptoms and scrofulosis; hypochondria and ozæna mercurialis; mercurial induration and swelling of the testicles?

Belladonna, against the congestions to the head brought on by mercury; periostitis and ostitis, phlegmonous inflammation of the glands.

Camphora, has been recommended and employed as an antidote by Hahnemann without indicating the special forms.

Carbo vegetabilis, in acute poisoning with the corrosive sublimate, and when gangrene is to be apprehended; ulcers in the mucous membrane of the intestines; stomacace mercurialis; gangrene resulting from mercurial ptyalism; mercurial ulcers having a scorbutic and gangrenous character, with burning nightly pains, etc.

China, against excessive weakness consequent upon the loss of strength, and humors occasioned by mercury; excessive irritation of the nervous system, lentescent fever, excessive sweats, excessive sensitiveness of the skin to changes of temperature, great liability to taking cold; affections of the periosteum and bones, mercurial caries, etc.

Conium, for cold glandular swellings, from abuse of mercury.

Cuprum for mercurial ulcers?

Dulcamara, for mercurial rheumatism, great liability to cold, mercurial herpes and impetigo.

Electricity, for mercurial trembling of the limbs, mercurial neuralgia and paralysis; hydrargyrosis combined with rheumatic and arthritic affections; affections of the bones; hydrargyrosis with syphilis.

Ferrum et aquae martiales, for mercurial cachexia, mercurial ulcers, periostitis (ferrum phosphoricum); hydrargyrosis combined with torpid scrofula (ferrum jodatum); mercu-

rial trembling of the limbs and mercurial neuralgia; mercurial ulcers.

GUAJACUM, for mercurial rheumatism and gout; hydrargyrosis combined with rheumatism and gout.

JODIUM and KALI HYDRIODICUM; these are the chief antidotes of mercury, especially when the lower tissues are the seat of the mercurial affection, assuming the form of secondary or tertiary syphilis, and consisting in affections of the inner mucous membranes, the outer skin, of the periosteum and bones, hypertrophy and abnormal growths of the aforesaid tissues. Jodium ought therefore to be chiefly employed in indurations and hypertrophy of glandular organs, of the testicles, liver, glands, mesenteric glands, parotid, cervical, axillary and inguinal glands, ptyalism, gangrene from mercurial ptyalism; cutaneous diseases; cutaneous tubercles; cutaneous ulcers; inflammation of the periosteum and bones; caries, tophi, gummata; when the organism has been saturated with mercurial preparations in the treatment of secondary tertiary syphilis, and has lost its susceptibility to mercurial action; in such a case Jodium neutralizes the effects of the mercury and restores the susceptibility of the organism to the action of that drug.

KREOSOT, for scorbutic symptoms; mercurial stomacace; mercurial ulcers of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces; cutaneous ulcers; mercurial ptyalism.

LACHESIS, for mercurial ulcers of the fauces? Gangrene from mercurial ptyalism.

LACTUCARIUM, for nervous and vascular irritation, especially in persons with a rigid fibre and cholerico-sanguine temperament.

LYCOPODIUM, for mercurial ulcers in the throat and fauces; affections of the bones?

MANGANUM ACETICUM, for mercurial periostitis and ostitis; mercurial acute rheumatism of the joints, and gout?

MEZEREUM, for mercurial periostitis and ostitis; chronic inflammation and induration of the tonsils and testicles; mercurial impetigo and herpes?

NATRUM CHLORATUM, for ptyalism.

NATRUM MURIATICUM, for mercurial scorbutic diathesis.

NUX VOMICA, for mercurial trembling of the limbs; paralysis of the optic nerve and limbs.

OPIUM, for excessive nervous irritability; neuralgia? painful ptyalism; hydrargyrosis combined with rheumatism; adynamic fever with congestion to the brain; mercurial ulcers, characterized by great pain; mercurial morbid sensibility and hydrargyrosis, with decomposition of the blood, softening

and puffiness of the solids and solid tissues, and colliquative phenomena.

PHOSPHORUS, for mercurial amaurosis; neuralgia? mercurial periostitis and ostitis; paralysis?

PLUMBUM ACETICUM, for abdominal ptyalism.

SARSAPARILLA, mercurial cutaneous eruptions.

SILICEA, mercurial caries? mercurial ulcers?

STAPHYSAGRIA, mercurial hypochondria? mercurial periostitis and ostitis?

SULPHUR, and especially the HEPAR SULPHURIS of hot springs, in the lower forms of hydrargyrosis, but no longer applicable in a perfectly developed scorbutic mercurial cachexia; useful in mercurial iritis, mercurial cutaneous eruptions and ulcers; the steam of sulphur has been recommended against affections of the bones and mercurial asthma.

SULPHATE OF ZINC, for mercurial neuralgia in plethoric individuals suffering with congestions, and sensitive individuals disposed to spasms.

Mercurial ptyalism, internal and external, has sometimes been cured by the administration of another mercurial preparation.

The poisonous effects of large doses of corrosive sublimate are antidoted by the white of an egg.

MERCURIUS OXYDULATUS NIGER.

HEAD: Vertigo, in daytime. Vertigo in the room; when walking she had to hold on to something to keep herself from falling. She feels giddy even while sitting. Vertigo more when sitting than when standing; her eyes became dim, and her sight was obscured, especially towards evening.—5. Vertigo, when sitting at his writing-desk, his head turns as if he were intoxicated, he rises and walks about in his room like one staggering; after this he is attacked with heat and anxiety, and with nausea; still he does not vomit; has some headache (three days in succession). When raising the head after having stooped on a chair, he feels giddy for a moment. When lying upon the back, she feels giddy and qualmish; these symptoms disappear when turning to one side. Vertigo, cold hands with feverish shuddering, followed by obtusion of the head. Violent vertigo (when standing) while he bent his head forwards.—10. Vertigo obliging him to lie down. Ver-

tigo when turning suddenly; every thing turns with him. Vertigo when walking in the open air, accompanied with nausea and a sensation as if a worm were ascending in the throat, coming out of the chest. Vertigo and staggering, when coming out of the open air and entering the room. Vertigo when walking in the open air; in the room the head feels simply heavy. (a. 48 h.)—15. When lying down he feels as if he were swinging lengthwise. Vertigo in the forehead. Dulness in the head. After a meal she feels as if intoxicated; a heat and redness ascend to her face which swells. Drowsiness and dulness in daytime.—20. Weakness in the head, as if something were vibrating and skipping about in the forehead and were turning in a circle. Dulness, vertigo and obscuration of sight, when rising from a chair, over the nose, especially in the warm room, relieved in the open air. Headache, like dizziness and fulness in the brain. Dull headache, in the morning when rising. Gloominess of the head, when waking in the morning.—25. Heaviness and obtusion of the head in a room, when sitting and lying down. The head feels heavy and dull as from pain. Feeling in the head when rising, as if one had sat up all night, going off in the open air. Dulness of mind, dizziness; he hears not when asked a question, has difficulty in remembering that which he had read, and makes mistakes easily when talking. Talking is difficult for him; he is unable to read any thing; his head feels dreary, he is unable to accomplish any thing; he goes to sleep when sitting down.—30. Weakness of thought; he has great difficulty in collecting his senses, and gives wrong answers to questions (he knows it himself). Complete vanishing of ideas. Occasional vanishing of ideas for a few minutes. He knows not where he is. He was unable to calculate or reflect upon anything.—35. Loss of consciousness and speech; she appeared to sleep, but was pulseless, the body having the natural warmth and the appearance of a corpse; in an hour her consciousness returned, together with some sound of voice; she attempted to speak, but was unable; speech did not return till twelve hours after. Absence of mind; while he attempts to do something, something else crosses his mind; one idea chased the other, from time to time (for a couple of days). Heat and pain in the whole of the head. Uneasy, painful sensation in the head, in the evening, and lasting until he went to bed; loud talking was troublesome to him; people had to talk lowly; the sensation was relieved by sitting down and leaning the head upon something. Burning in the head. —40. Pain in the head as if distended; this distention was

only felt in a space of three fingers' breadth, encircling the head like a band close over the eyes and ears. Aching pain in the head as if the head were tied round very firmly. Headache in the evening as if the brain were encircled with a band. Headache, a pressing from within outwards.—45. Headache, a pressing from within outwards in the parietal bones. Headache, as if the head were being pressed asunder. Headache, as if the brain were being pressed asunder. Repletion in the brain, as if the head would burst. Aching pain in the occiput. —50. Headache, pressing into the forehead, and bone-pain below the eyebrows, even when touching the parts. Violent headache, as if the head were falling to pieces on top, and a pressure as if every thing were descending towards the nose. Headache in the evening; painful, gloomy feeling in the anterior and superior part of the head, with ill humor. Headache, with pressure through the forehead, most violent when lying down, relieved by pressing upon the forehead with the flat hand. (a. 41 h.)—55. Tensive aching in the sinciput, relieved by pressing the flat hand upon the parts. Undulations and beatings in the sinciput. Continuous, violently tearing pain, commencing in the occiput and extending to the sinciput, where it occasioned a pressure. Pricking in the forehead while walking in the open air. Tearing in the skull, especially the frontal bones.—60. Tearing headache in the sinciput, extending as far as the vertex. Tearing pain in the lower part of the occiput. Headache, resembling a slow lancination and a bruised feeling. Stitches through the whole head. Stitching pain in the forehead (immediately).—65. Intermitting, boring stitches in the left side of the forehead when sitting, but very painful. Painful lancinations in the left side of the forehead, when standing. Lancinations in the left region of the forehead when sitting, with chills over the whole body, cold hands, hot cheeks, and tepid forehead, without thirst. Drawing, digging-up in the anterior part of the head. Headache when stooping, a sort of digging-up and heaviness in the forehead.—70. Pain in the region of the upper part of the occiput. Boring pain in the region of the occiput. Contractive headache, the head feels as if screwed in, now in the sinciput, now in the occiput, now in the left side, with lachrymation. In the morning, after having laid in the bed in a forced position, a peculiar sensation moves from the palate to the brain, where he feels a pain, as if every part were bruised. Repercussing shocks in the brain, especially when moving or stooping.—75. Aching pain in the region of the left temple. Aching pain in the right side of the forehead. Violent drawing in the right temple. (5 d.)

Jerking drawing and pinching in the right temple, down the occiput and nape of the neck. Tearing pain in the outer part of the head.—80. The whole of the outer head is painful to the touch. Tearing pain in the outer parts of the forehead, in every position of the head. Burning in the region of the left temple. Burning in the skin on the left side of the forehead. Itching in the forehead.—85. Burning itching of the forehead, going off after contact. Itching smarting in the nape of the neck and top of the head. Burning pain in the scalp, over the left forehead. Burning and itching of the hairy scalp. *Itching of the hairy scalp*, day and night.—90. Itching eruption of the head. Dry eruption over the whole head, causing a pain all over when feeling it. Small elevated scabs between the hairs of the head, firmly adhering to the skin. A number of scabs on the hairy scalp, itching and burning after scratching. Humid eruption on the hairy scalp, eating away the hairs with painful pressure, especially at the sore places.—95. Falling off of the hair without headache. Sensation in the scalp when feeling it with the flat hand, as of subcutaneous ulceration. Shuddering of the hairy scalp, the hairs appearing to stand on end, and the scalp feeling as if it trembled, and became contracted.

Eyes.—Burning sensation in the right eyebrow. Dilatation of the pupil. (a. 1 h.)—100. Black point before the eyes, which seems to move in front of him, and low down. Black points before the eyes. *Black motes before the eyes.* His eyes see green and black; the room turns with her; she has to lie down (during a meal). Complete vanishing of sight for five minutes; every half hour he is completely deprived of his sight for five minutes.—105. Fiery points before the eyes, high up toward the clouds, especially in the afternoon. Scintillations before the eyes. *Mist before one or both eyes.* Amaurotic dimness before the left eye, increasing gradually, lasting ten minutes; the letters seem to move in the evening when reading.—110. Amaurotic blindness of the left eye for a few minutes, when walking in the open air, without pain. Dimness of sight. *Dimsightedness.* Illusion of sight; sensation as of a blade of grass hanging before both eyes. Pointed things seem to have a double point.—115. When she attempts to see a thing she is not able to recognize it distinctly; her eyes are constantly shut up involuntarily; the more she endeavors to prevent this, the less able is she to do so; she has to lie down and close her eyes He is not well able to open his eyes, as if the eyeballs were agglutinated. When sitting, standing, or walking, his eyes become closed involuntarily, as when one

had been long deprived of sleep. *Fire dazzles the eyes very much in the evening.* Burning in the eyes, as after having read a good deal at night; one of the eyes is red. ***The eyes cannot bear the shine of a fire or the light of day.*** Burning in the eyes. Burning and smarting in the eyes, as of horse-radish. A number of red veins become visible in the whites of the eyes. Inflammation of both eyes, with burning, smarting pain; worse in the open air.—125. Heat in the eyes, with lachrymation. Lachrymation of both eyes, in the morning. Profuse lachrymation of the right eye. Lachrymation in the open air.—130. The eye fills with tears. Burning pain in the right upper and lower eyelid. The left lower lid is very much swollen, especially toward the outer canthus, with burning pains for five days; profuse lachrymation preceded by sneezing for three days. Agglutination of the eyelids, early in the morning. The upper eyelid is thick and red like a stye.—135. Constant twitching in the upper eyelid. Considerable swelling, redness, and constrictive closing of the eyelids; they are painful when touched. *Pressure in the eyes.* Pressure in both eyes, as of sand. Pressure in the eye, when moving it; it feels an aching pain when touching it.—140. *Itching of the eyeballs.* Itching pain in the left eye for a few minutes. (7 d.) Pinching in the eye. Sensation behind the left upper eyelid, as of a cutting body being behind it. Twitching and jerking in the eyelids.—145. Blue-red margins around, especially below the eyes. Inflammatory swelling in the region of the lachrymal bones.

FACE: The features become sunken, the eyes become dim and gloomy, the face becomes white and livid; lengthy features. The right side of the face is swollen and hot, especially below the eye. Dull stitch in the left upper jaw, near the eye.—150. Red spots in the face. A rough, partly reddish, partly whitish herpetic spot on the left malar bone. Aching pain with pressure through both zygomata from within outward. Tearing in the muscle of the right cheek. Considerable swelling of the left cheek.—155. Large blotch under the skin of the left cheek. (10 d.) Single, pointed stitches, every stitch continuing about five minutes, in the malar bone, (also in the chest, knee, and the olecranon process of the ulna) more in the forenoon and when walking. Tearing in the left cheek and the whole of the ear.

EARS: He is almost unable to hear any thing; nevertheless every sound is very loud in the ear. The ears feel obstructed, with roaring.—160. Humming in the ears, early in the morning. Roaring and humming in the ear, as if something were

lodged in the ear. Roaring in the ear, as if something had been lodged in the ear. Buzzing in the ears, as if he were about to faint. ***Roaring in the ears***, like the pulse.—165. Hard hearing on both ears. Roaring in the ears. Roaring in both ears, when lying in the bed.—170. Buzzing in the left ear, as of wasps, (a. 5 m.) Fluttering before the left ear. Fluttering and crawling in the left ear. Ringing in the ears, as of tumblers, especially in the evening. Various kinds of ringing in both ears, worse in the evening, for many days.—175. Tearing, deep in the left ear, when the menses make their appearance. Stinging pain in the ear, with aching; the warmer she became in her bed, the more the ear became cold and moist; at last she felt as if she had ice in the ear. Stitches in the ear when stooping. The left ear is painful, as if inflamed; the meatus is likewise painful as if inflamed. Violent pain in the ear, as if something were pressing out.—180. The ear feels inflamed externally and internally; the pain being partly cramp-like, partly pricking, and the ear feeling obstructed as if by swelling. Otalgia. Pricking and pulling in the ear. Stitching and burning in the ear, worse in the left ear. The interior of both ears is sore and excoriated, the right ear being worse.—185. Sensation as if cold water were running out of both ears, several times a day; the sensation comes suddenly and goes off after a few minutes; in the intervals there is a good deal of itching in both ears. Humor oozes from both ears. Blood comes out of the left ear, early in the morning. Discharge of blood and fetid pus from the right ear, with tearing pain. Discharge of pus from both ears; a bag of pus is seen in the fore part of the right ear, discharging pus when feeling it, with pain in the whole of the right side of the head and face, preventing her from lying on this side.—190 Discharge of yellowish pus from the left ear. Discharge of liquid wax from both ears. Burning pain in the cartilage of the left ear. The lobule is excessively painful for eight days, it is red and hot; two days after, a little blotch forms in the lobule, of 12 weeks' duration. Tubercle in the lobule, which cannot be moved, and lasts for four weeks (a. 34 d.)—195. Burning corrosive itching and humid pimple on the right lobule, having a scaly appearance like herpes. Pulling and jerking behind the left ear, hindering sleep; the spot feels sore when touching it.

Nose: Bloatedness about the root of the nose. Crawling and gnawing sensation in the skin of the root of the nose. Tension across the nose.—200. Pain of the nasal bone when touching it. Swelling of the whole nose, especially the left side; it is red and shining, itching, especially the interior of the nasal wings. Painful blister on the nose. Inflammatory swelling of

the nose. Swelling, redness, inflammation, itching of the tip of the nose.—205. Violent itching of the right side of the nose; he has to rub it. Pressure in the nose from above downward, as if something heavy had been attached to it. The septum narium becomes swollen and chapped. Swelling of the left wing of the nose, as in profuse fluent coryza. Want of air through the nose. —210. *Bleeding from the nose, of various degrees of violence.* Bleeding from the left nostril; the blood coagulated while dropping out of the nose, and remained adhering to the nose in the form of flakes. The interior of the nose is scurfy; it bleeds when blowing it. Bleeding of the nose, while sleeping. Profuse bleeding from the nose, while coughing.

EXTERNAL MOUTH: Burning pain of the lips, as if burnt by nettles, when touching them with the fingers. Dry lips. Rough and dry lower lip, as from a cold and rough air. (a. 7 h.) Yellow crusts on the upper lip, near the margin, with smarting and burning pain. Internal swelling of the upper lip.—220. Painful ulcers on the internal surface of the lower lip, opposite the incisores. Pimples below the vermilion border of the lower lip, towards the corner of the mouth; they cause a smarting pain when touching them. Soft, red swelling of the upper lip; it recedes from the gums internally and assumes a shaggy appearance; deeply ulcerated sores form on both surfaces of the lip, with stinging pain, and sometimes itching. Considerable swelling of the upper lip and the lower cheek, soft and very red, marked with inch-deep depressions (as if excavated), looking as if lined with a greyish-yellow matter, with discharge of a watery, yellow fluid; they had a somewhat putrid smell, and bled when touching them, the blood oozing out from the border. Ulcerated corner of the mouth, with sore pain. White-bluish spots on the internal surface of the lips. Pain in the corners of the mouth as if they had been cut. Cracks in the corners of the mouth. Cracks and rhagades in the corners of the mouth. The muscles between the lower lip and the chin were visibly and spasmodically drawn to and fro.—230. At 3 o'clock in the morning the mouth became distorted on one side, with want of breath. Burning of the skin of the cheek, in front of the chin.

JAWS AND TEETH: Red ulcers of the size of a millet-seed, on the right side of the chin, painless when touched. Pustule on the chin, of the size of a pea. Suppurating, red ulcers on the left side of the chin, painless (third day).—235. He is unable to separate the jaws. Tension in the articulation of the jaw, when opening the mouth wide. Almost complete immobility of the jaw, scarcely permitting him to open his mouth, with violent pain. She is unable to open the jaws; with tensive pain on the

right side of the os hyoides, bitter taste of every thing he eats, except milk, which has a good taste; tearing and hard hearing in the right ear, emission of a quantity of hard fetid flatulence, and humid eruption on the head. Pain below the lower jaw.—240. Tearing in the lower jaw, towards evening. Yellow crusts below the chin, a quarter of an inch thick, almost painless. The gums are painful when touched or when chewing, especially hard substances. Itching of the gums. The gums recede from the teeth.—245. Tearing in various parts of the gums; they are sore and swollen. The upper border of the gums looks indented, the indentations being white and ulcerated. Ulcerated gums. Painful, swollen gums. Swelling of the gums over night; better in day-time. Swelling of the gums every night. Passing swelling of the gums, only early in the morning. Burning pain in the gums, in the night when he is on the point of falling asleep. Burning beating pain in the gums, increasing after noon, abating when lying down and disappearing in the night. —255. Fine tearing in the spongy and bleeding gums, which had become detached from the teeth, also in the roots of the denuded teeth, almost the whole day and early in the morning when rising; the pain is somewhat relieved in the evening by smoking. The gums which had receded from the teeth have a sickly appearance and look white along the upper border. Painless swelling of the gums, for several days. Bleeding of the gums when touching them ever so little, for fifty-six days. —260. Terrible tearing in the teeth, especially increased by eating; the teeth begin to vacillate. Pain in the teeth, especially after eating, as if corroded. The teeth become black-grey, black. Sensation, when moving the mouth, as if the teeth were loose, especially the lower foreteeth. Sensation as if all the teeth were loose.—265. Vacillation of the teeth; they were painful when touched by the tongue. Weakness in the teeth. The front-teeth feel as if wrenched out. Pain of the incisores. Pain in the foreteeth; the air which is drawn into the mouth affects the teeth painfully.—270. The anterior incisores ache when cold air gets into the mouth, or when he eats or drinks something cold, the aching continuing only so long as the teeth are touched by the cold air or food. Toothache, as if the teeth were on edge. *Violent toothache in the night; as it passed off, a violent chilliness was experienced through the whole body.* Tearing in the roots of the teeth the whole day. Tearing toothache after midnight, and especially early in the morning.—275. Tearing toothache, extending into the ears like a stitch, especially at night; the pain does not permit him to remain in the bed; he has to sit up the whole night. Drawing

toothache, even in the foreteeth, early in the morning. Darting toothache, especially in the night. Pulsative jerks extending from the teeth of the lower jaw into the ear, and from the upper jaw into the head, the gums being painful; the jerks commence at nine o'clock in the evening, and abate when lying down and going to sleep. Violent stitches in the teeth.—280. Horrid stitches in the tooth, in the evening. She grates her teeth in the night while asleep, so violently that she felt pain which woke her.

INTERNAL MOUTH: Loss of speech and consciousness, for 12 hours. Loss of speech and voice;* she hears every thing, but is only able to answer by signs and gesticulations; she is unable to use the organs of speech or to utter a sound, in spite of all efforts; her face is sunken, she weeps over her condition; she is unable to sleep, feels weak, has a good appetite, good stool. The open air is very disagreeably painful to the tongue.—285. Tongue coated white, the gums being whitish and swollen, and bleeding when touched. *Tongue coated with a white fur*, *especially in the morning.* The tongue is insensible and furred. *Rough tongue.*—290. *Considerable swelling of the tongue.* Creeping in the surface of the tongue.—295. Prickings in the tip of the tongue. Furrow in the upper part of the tongue, lengthwise, where a pricking is experienced. The tongue is painful as if chapped and burning. Excessively ulcerated *border of the swollen tongue. Swollen, pithy, ulcerated tongue.* —300. The tongue is swollen and so soft along the borders that indentations may be formed in them by merely pressing the teeth against them; the indentations look as if ulcerated. The anterior half of the tongue is so hard, that striking with *the finger-nails against it, causes a clapping noise; it is moreover quite dry. The tongue is sore and stiff in the region of* the right wing of the os hyoides. (6 d.) The inner mouth, especially the inner side of the cheeks, assumes a bluish tinge. Ulcers on the inner side of the cheeks.—305. Burning in the mouth, at night. Vesicles in the mouth. The whole of the *inner mouth was sore. Round, elevated, white vesicles on* the inner side of the cheeks; the skin became detached, with burning pain. Ulcers and sores in the mouth, with violent burning-smarting pain, especially in the evening.—310. *A sort of aphthæ in the mouth. Aphthæ in the mouth. Constant dryness in the mouth. A quantity of mucus gets into* the throat from the posterior nares; he has to hawk it up.

* This condition lasted about three days, and was almost entirely removed by Hyosciamus; on the fourth day she was able to talk with *a natural tone of voice, although somewhat heavy.*

PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS: Sore throat; sensation as if something were lodged in the throat.—315. Pain in the throat, as if a pippin were lodged in it. Sensation as if he had something in his throat which he ought to swallow. Difficult deglutition. He had to press very hard, to get something down. Pain in the throat when swallowing, and hoarseness. Roughness of the velum pendulum palati; when touching it with the tongue, a smarting pain is experienced in it, as if the palate were sore.—320. Dryness in the palate, as if caused by heat. *Heat ascends in her throat.* Pain in the throat, like a pressure. First, burning in the pharynx from above downward, afterwards in the abdomen. Deglutition is painful to him, as if he had burnt his throat or had swallowed boiling oil.—325. After the moderate dinner, a glowing-hot vapor ascended into her throat from the abdomen, the throat becoming more and more painful, and a violent thirst setting in. Pain in the throat, as if too dry. The forepart of the tongue is very slimy, the fauces being very dry.—330. Dryness of the throat, obliging him to swallow all the time. *Constant dryness of the throat; it felt sore as if it were narrower behind than in front; deglutition* caused a pressure in the throat, nevertheless he had to swallow all the time because he had his throat constantly full of water. Stinging sore throat, as if a pin pricked him. Stitches in the back part of the throat, when swallowing, which extend even *into the ears. Stitches in the back part of the palate.—335. Stitching pain in the tonsils when swallowing.* Elongation and swelling of the uvula. When blowing the nose, a pain is felt in one side of the throat, also in the fauces; an aching as if the parts were swollen. When the beverage has reached *the region of the larynx, it does not go down any farther, but flows back again through the nostrils. Continuous aching* pain in the œsophagus, in the region of the larynx, more violent when eating, as if the food passed over raw flesh, with burning pain in that region.—340. Sensation as if a worm were rising *in his throat, obliging him to swallow all the time; this swallowing gives some relief, without his feeling however* as if he swallowed something. Blood ascends in the throat, coming out of the mouth without vomiting or cough. Ulceration of the tonsils with sharp stinging pains in the fauces *when swallowing. The orifice of the Stenonian duct is swollen, white, ulcerated, and excessively painful. Discharge of* a viscid, fetid, copious saliva, especially at certain hours of the night or evening.—345. Pain and swelling of the parotid glands. Swelling of the cervical and parotid glands, the jaws *being closed and not admitting of any motion on account of*

pain. Swelling and burning aching pain in the parotid gland, going off in the cold, and returning in the warmth; when touching it with wool, he was attacked with an irritation inducing a cough. Stinging pain of the cervical glands. Aching pain in the œsophagus, in paroxysms, as if an ulcer would form.—350. Sensation in the right side of the pharynx as if sore, even between the acts of deglutition. He spits a good deal. Accumulation of a very sour saliva. Expectoration of slimy saliva.—355. Conflux of soap-like saliva, frequently resembling mucus, and stretching into long threads. Strong putrid smell from the mouth, which is much more perceived by others than by the patient himself.

TASTE AND APPETITE: Food does not taste badly, but as when one has had intermittent fever. Butter has a bad taste to him. The tasteless oxyde has at first a perceptible, afterwards a striking, repulsive, metallic, clayish, earthy, soap-like, putrid, sourish taste; at last it becomes intolerable.—360. Bitter taste in the mouth. Great bitterness in the mouth, especially after drinking coffee. Expectoration of bitter-tasting tenacious mucus. Bitter taste in the mouth, especially between meals, when not eating or drinking any thing.—365. Food does not taste bitter, but his mouth is bitter before and after a meal. Continued bitterness in the mouth, the bread causing at the same time sour eructations. Bitterness of the lip and tongue between and during meals. Rye bread has a bitter taste. Putrid taste in the mouth, especially in the morning.—370. Taste in the mouth as of metal, causing almost vomiting. Slimy and salt taste of food and drink, especially of water. *Very saltish taste of the lip. Saltish taste of the tongue for several days. Saltish expectoration.*—375. Taste as of pus in the throat. Saltish taste in the mouth. Sweet taste in the mouth. Sweet taste on the tip of the tongue. Sweet taste in the mouth and sensation as if the whole body consisted of sweet things.—380. Putrid, very disagreeable taste in the throat. *Taste of putrid eggs in the mouth as soon as he moves his tongue, after which he has to swallow involuntarily.* Fæculent, putrid taste in the mouth, and the saliva has a saltish taste. Hop-beer has a sour taste. Early in the morning before breakfast she has a sour taste in the mouth, going off after a meal.—385. *Slimy taste in the mouth.* Sourish taste in the mouth. Sour taste in the mouth during and between meals. Bread has a sweet taste. Excessive appetite and hunger, but he is unable to eat any thing, because he does not relish any thing; things have no bad taste, but they are tasteless.—390. Canine hunger; she feels that it is no good

hunger. (a. 1 h.) Canine hunger for a short while, shortly after a sufficient meal. (immediately.) Raving canine hunger. (a. ½, 1 h.) Continuous greediness for eating; he becomes weaker and weaker withal. He has no appetite for dry food, likes to eat liquid food.—395. Want of appetite, especially early in the morning. Little appetite, but a good deal of hunger. Sweets are averse to him. Beef was averse to him. Excessive aversion to meat.—400. Aversion to coffee. Aversion to butter. He has lost his appetite for every thing. He does not care for warm food, cares only for cold food, bread and butter, etc. Had no desire for food; but he relished what was set before him.—405. Complete loss of appetite. More appetite for drinking than eating. More thirst than hunger, and continued chilliness. He is immediately satiated, even after eating but a few mouthfuls. The smell of food is more pleasant to him than eating.—410. No appetite for wine or brandy, to which he was used before.

Gastric Symptoms: Aversion to meat, followed by vomiting. Nausea. He feels a nausea in the chest, with cutting pressure; he feels as if he would vomit, and is driven from place to place by great anguish. When smoking tobacco he feels an inclination to vomit in the chest, from the pit of the stomach up to the pit of the throat, with oppression and cutting in those parts.—415. Continued inclination to vomit, with pressure and cutting in the chest, and here and there dull stitches in the direction of the sides of the chest, cutting in the abdomen, and cutting with pressure in the pit of the stomach. Sweet taste in the throat, with inclination to vomit. Sensation as if he had eaten something sweet, causing nausea. Fits of nausea increasing after a meal. Nausea and shuddering the whole day.—420. Headache at every attack of nausea. Nausea, quite in the upper part of the pharynx, but not in the stomach, so that he was not able to vomit (especially after a meal). He feels so nauseated and such an inclination to vomit that he almost loses his senses. Inclination to vomit, accompanied with vertigo obscuring the sight, and with flushes of heat. Inclination to vomit directly after a meal, the appetite and taste being good.—425. He experiences nausea in the pit of the stomach, followed by eructations, which sometimes arrest his breathing. Nausea in the region of the stomach (immediately), followed by a bruised pain in the right side directly over the hips, becoming worse by motion and contact. *At one o'clock in the night a good deal of water accumulates in her mouth, with nausea, waking her from sleep and making her vomit; the things she vomits are*

very bitter. Occasional ascension into her throat of something acrid like brandy, not like acid. Violent vomiting of bitter mucus.—430. Eructations which are not loud. Eructations shortly after dinner, with putrid vapor in the mouth. Constant risings of air. Eructations which are frequently tasteless, and sometimes sour. Rising of bitter water.—435. The eructations have a bitter taste and a putrid smell. Bilious eructations, in the afternoon. Eructations tasting of fresh-baked bread. Regurgitation of the ingesta. Heartburn.—440. Rancid heartburn after a simple supper. (1 d.) Eructations during a meal, an acrid fluid rising into the mouth. (9 d.) Eructations like hiccough, during a meal. (9 d.) Violent hiccough, after a meal. *Frequent hiccough,* especially in the forenoon.—445. When walking moderately fast, he feels a pressure from the left side of the pit of the stomach as far as the xiphoid cartilage, where the pain becomes most violent. Constrictive tearing in the pit of the stomach; afterwards this pain is felt in the chest. Violent pulsation of an artery near the pit of the stomach and upon the same line with the pit; he saw the pulsation through the clothes.—450. *Burning pain in the pit of the stomach* (immediately). *Burning pain in the pit of the stomach* (immediately).

STOMACH: Ulcerative pain in the stomach and abdomen. Violent pain in the stomach, as if one had vomited a good deal. Violent stitching in the region of the liver, hindering both inspirations and eructations. Intensely painful aching in the stomach, especially during a deep inspiration and when touching the parts.—455. Pain in the pit of the stomach as if cut crosswise. When sitting low, she feels a hot sensation in the pit of the stomach, and her eyes become obscured, going off by rising. When sitting, the food weighs like a stone in the pit of the stomach, as if it were concentrated in one lump. Repletion and tension in the pit of the stomach, oppressing the breathing, with undiminished appetite. Pressure in the pit of the stomach after a meal, accompanied with nausea.—460. Bread oppresses the stomach. When eating little, he feels a sort of cramp in the stomach a few hours after the eating. He cannot bear even the lightest kind of food; a little bread oppresses his stomach, draws the stomach down; nevertheless he is hungry; if he eats a little more he becomes ill-humored, he almost dies with ill-humor. The stomach feels replete and constricted. Digestion is impeded when bending forward.

ABDOMEN: He had colic when touching something cold, a piece of cold wood. Colic, and a quantity of loud flatulence. Burning around the umbilicus. Burning in the abdomen.

Pinching in the abdomen waked her about midnight, two nights in succession; it lasted about an hour.—470. Cutting tearing over the region of the left kidney. Cutting in the abdomen during micturition. Tensive-aching pain in the hypogastrium, becoming worse when pressing upon the parts, and disappearing during an expiration; the pain increased while walking; especially when going up stairs, the pain was increased to a sort of cutting pain. Sensation in the bowels, as if too loose and too relaxed; the bowels shook when walking, as if they had no firmness. Pain in the abdomen, when walking, as if the bowels were relaxed.—475. Chilliness in the abdomen. Tensive pain over the umbilicus, deep-seated, relieved by eating. Boring stitch perpendicularly from the middle of the abdomen through the anus. Cuttings in the lowest part of the abdomen, as if the parts were cut with a knife from the right to the left side; worse when walking than when standing and sitting; accompanied with painful tenesmus, without any discharge, for four days. Sensation in the abdomen, close above the genital organs, as if something heavy were pulling downward in the direction of the genital organs, for forty-eight hours; accompanied with a pulling pain in both thighs, as if the muscles and tendons were too short.—480. Painful contraction in the abdomen. The evening air causes him colic and diarrhœa. Sensation in the abdomen, when walking in the open air, as if he had caught cold. Colic, as from cold. Pinching in the pit of the stomach, followed by soft stool, and afterwards still pinching and rumbling in the abdomen, in the evening.—485. Pinching in the abdomen. Redness and heat in the cheeks, followed by burning-pinching pains in the epigastrium. He feels chilly only while the pinching in the abdomen lasts. During the pinching in the abdomen, he is attacked with chilliness and shuddering. Cutting pain in the epigastrium.—490. Writhing and cutting in the abdomen, with a qualmish feeling. Cutting in the hypogastrium, in the evening, with aching pain in the epigastrium, obliging him to loosen his clothes in this region. (a. 24 h.) Cutting, or rather tearing in the abdomen, in the night, the abdomen feeling cold to the touch. Ineffable colic, going off only when lying down. He is unable to rest upon the right side, for his bowels pain him as if they were pressed.—495. Violent pressure in the right side of the abdomen, as if the bowels were twisted out of the body. Pressure in the abdomen (immediately). Aching pain in the abdomen, ascending as high up as the throat, as if the fauces were scratched by a crust of bread and as if eructations or heartburn were approaching. Pressure in the abdo-

men, as of a stone. Painful pressure in the right side of the abdomen, early in the morning when in bed.—500. Pushing pain in the region of the liver, with pressure from within outward. Distension of the abdomen. Gurgling in the abdomen, or in the abdominal muscles after a meal, and synchronous with the pulse. Rumbling in the abdomen, after drinking. Frequent emission of flatulence.—505. Stinging itching of the abdomen, in the evening; scratching occasions a burning; there is no eruption visible upon the skin. Distended, hard abdomen. Every stool is preceded by rumbling and grunting in the abdomen. (a. 2 d.) In the evening, an hour before going to bed, and every time he emits his urine, he is tormented with flatulence, distending the abdomen, and then passing off without any smell. Frequent emission of flatulence.—510. Bubo. Small buboes in the left groin, and burning during micturition. Aching-boring pain in the right groin, when lying down or walking. (a. 12 h.) Aching pain in the left groin. (a. 30 h.) Tension in the region of the left groin.—515. Intensely painful stitches in the left groin, worse during an inspiration. Pain as if the inguinal glands were swollen. (1 d.) Aching pain in the inguinal glands, from time to time. Stitches in the fold of the hip-joint (and heel) towards evening. Creeping in the inguinal gland.—520. Drawing pain in the groin and testicles. *Swelling of the inguinal gland* (bubo); first there is a redness only round the gland, which is painful when walking and pressing upon it; afterwards the elevated portion of the gland becomes itself red and inflamed; he was neither able to walk or stand without suffering great pain, and had to lie down. *The inguinal gland swells and becomes red and inflamed; it is painful when feeling it, and when walking fast.* Pricking pain in the right groin, in the region of the ilium.—525. Violent, long cuttings in the right groin, causing him to start.

STOOL: Frequent tenesmus, after which he passes a small quantity of hard, thick fæces, with great effort and at long intervals. Stool after some cutting pain in the abdomen. (2 d.) Stool, after pinching and writhing in the abdomen. (10 d.) Desire for stool every moment, with tenesmus, without being able to accomplish any thing.—530. Constant desire for stool, passing but little every time, with pinching in the abdomen. Stool, once every three days. (a. 14 d.) Constipation for several days with catarrhal fever, hypochondriac low-spiritedness, and aversion to all nourishment, except beer. Ineffectual desire for stool, in the morning. Ineffectual pressing upon the rectum, and protrusion of the varices, feeling sore.—535. Anx-

ious desire for stool, accompanied and preceded by great nausea and pressing in the temples. Cold sweat of anguish in the face with excessive uncomfortableness for a quarter of an hour, and diarrhœic stool. A good deal of desire, anxiety and trembling of the whole body before the diarrhœic stool; the stool is succeeded by bitter, rancid eructations, and some heartburn. A good deal of pressing during stool, and little discharge. (3 d.) Violent urging, sometimes compelling him to go to stool suddenly.—540. Stool goes off in small pieces, like sheep-dung. Tenacious stool. Sour-smelling stool. Every stool is preceded by chilliness or shuddering.—545. The diarrhœic stool is preceded by chilliness and urging, and the chilliness is mingled with flushes of heat. Chilliness between the diarrhœic stools; but when going to stool, he was attacked with flushes of heat, especially in the face. He is very much exhausted after an evacuation which was accompanied with much pinching. He feels nauseated during a diarrhœic stool and eructates considerably. Discharges of bloody mucus, accompanied with colic and tenesmus.—550. Very hard stool which could only be expelled with excessive pains at the anus and after a long interval. Scanty discharge of hard stool, without pressing. (24 d.) Hard stool. Several burning-smarting stools during the day, without much discharge. Loose fæces lined with mucus and blood.—555. Papescent stool with mucus. Stool of the color of sulphur. Yellowish, diarrhœic stool, twice a day, without sensation, for several days. White-gray stool. Mucous discharge from the rectum, with scanty discharge of fæces, four or five times.—560. Stool only at night. Urging desire for stool, which goes off involuntarily, unless he can relieve himself as soon as the desire is felt. Diarrhœa in the evening and at night.—565. Diarrhœa streaked with blood. Discharge of red mucus from the rectum (in a few hours). *Bloody stools, with painful acrid sensation at the anus.* Discharges of dark-green mucus, preceded by pressure in the abdomen as of a ball. Dark-green, bilious, frothy stools.—570. *Green, slimy, acrid stools corroding the anus.* Discharge of green mucus with burning at the anus and protrusion of the anus. Loose, brownish, easy stool, floating on the water. Diarrhœa with cutting and pressing in the rectum. Burning diarrhœa.—575. Burning at the anus. Diarrhœa mixed with much blood for several days, followed by hard stool with blood. Green diarrhœa with violent pinching and cutting. *Burning pain at the anus, with the loose stools.* Burning at the anus after every stool.—580. Protrusion of a varix, with stinging pain during stool and when

touching it. Hemorrhage from the rectum during micturition. Discharge of blood after the evacuation of fæces. Pinching sensation in the anus, as in diarrhœa, with emission of a quantity of flatulence. Sharp stitches in the anus, causing him to start. –585. Itching of the anus, as of ascarides. Soreness of the anus. (10 d.) Ascarides creep out of the rectum. (a. 1 h.) *Discharge of several large lumbrici.*

URINARY ORGANS: Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine. (a. 2 h.)—590. Constant desire to urinate, but no urine is passed. Had to urinate every hour, day and night, with violent burning in the urethra at the commencement of micturition. The stream is extremely feeble. Had to urinate every ten minutes, but passed very little urine each time. Frequent desire to urinate (after a nightly emission).—595. Pressure upon the bladder after micturition. Qualmishness bordering remotely upon inclination to vomit, during micturition. Pressing in the genital organs, after which she is obliged to urinate considerably. Has to urinate at four o'clock in the morning. Has to urinate three times in the night, and passes a quantity each time. Dark, red and brown urine. Urine with whitish flocks.—605. *The urine is extremely turbid even while leaving the urethra, and forms a sediment.* The urine looks as if it were stirred with flour; it deposits a thick sediment. The urine is reddish, it becomes thick when standing, and a cutting pain is felt during the emission. Dark urine for several weeks. The urine at first is clear, then it becomes white as if mixed with chalk; shortly after a burning pain is felt in the urethra after merely touching the penis.—610. Brown-red urine. *The urine he emits is more than the quantity of liquid which he had taken.* Copious micturition with burning smarting pain. Small pieces of hardened mucus are passed with the urine, resembling little pieces of flesh.—615. Whole pieces of white filaments and flocks are emitted after the urine, without any pain. The urine smells sour. Emits but a small quantity of urine which looks as if mixed with blood. Rare, fiery-red urine. Dark-red urine, as if mixed with blood.—620. Inability to retain the urine, when he feels the desire to urinate. Burning in the urethra between the acts of micturition. Burning in the urethra at the commencement of micturition. Early in the morning, cutting during micturition. (8 d.)—625. Cutting at the commencement of micturition. (10 d.) First a burning, afterwards a smarting pain, during micturition. Acrid urine.—630. Discharge of blood from the urethra. Itching of the pubic bone over the penis. (a. 2 h.) Gurgling in the urethra resembling stitches.

More of a beating than a stitching in the urethra. Stitches in the forepart of the urethra, between the acts of micturition.—635. Stitches in the urethra in the direction of the abdomen, towards evening. Dull stitching in the urethra, several times.

GENITAL ORGANS: Deadness, going to sleep of the penis, for a quarter of an hour. Cutting-smarting pain in the whole of the urethra during micturition, especially towards the end, and lasting until the last drop came out; the desire being at the same time so violent that some urine comes off involuntarily before the emission takes place. Vesicles in front, upon the forepart and on the sides of the glans; they penetrated more deeply into the part and spread; several small vesicles, from which some fluid eked out, but which disappeared again soon.—640. Drawing pricking in the urethra between the acts of micturition. Burning around the glans in the evening, afterwards vesicles upon the inner surface of the foreskin, which soon form little ulcers, healing rapidly. Itching of the glans. Itching stinging in the glans, when pressing the part. Itching pricking of the glans, after micturition.—645. Creeping sensation in the frænulum præputii and in the scrotum. The glans is cold and shrivelled. (a. 3 h.) Titillation in the glans. Swelling of the anterior part of the urethra with suppuration between the glans and prepuce; the prepuce feels red and hot, and is very painful when walking or touching it; accompanied with a painful tumultuous sensation in the forehead, and a rough, itch-like eruption on the hands, especially in the region of the joint of the thumb, rather superiorly, and itching very much at night. Lancinating pain in the forepart of the glans, extending through the whole penis as far as the anus, sometimes as far as the groins.—650. Inflammation of the prepuce, with burning pain. Considerable swelling of the prepuce, as if distended into a blister by water or air. Swelling of the prepuce, and inflammatory redness of its internal surface, with great sensitiveness to pain. *Balanorrhœa.* Greenish, painless running from the urethra, especially in the night.—655. Voluptuous itching in the surface and the interior of the prepuce. Swelling of the prepuce, with burning, smarting, and redness, with cracks and rhagades on the internal surface, and a red, fine eruption on the surface. A number of small red vesicles at the termination of the glans behind the prepuce, becoming converted into ulcers, which break open and pour forth a yellowish-white, staining, strong-smelling matter; afterwards the larger ulcers bled, and when touching them, a pain was felt in them which affected the whole body; they were round, their edges, which looked like raw flesh, overlapped the

ulcers, the base of which was covered with a cheesy lining. Stinging itching of the frænulum præputii. Agreeable titillation in the glans. (a. 9 h.)—660. Feeling of coldness in the testicles, afternoon and evening, for a fortnight. Previous to emission of flatulence, the swollen testicle is sensitive to pain, but not painful. Violent stitches in the scrotum. Drawing with pressure in the testicles; the drawing prevailing. Drawing pain in the testicles and in the groin.—665. Drawing in the spermatic cord, in jerks. Itching in the right testicle. Spasmodically tearing pain, commencing between the testicles, extending into the penis, and causing considerable itching between the ulcers. Emission of semen without any voluptuous dreams. Imperfect erections, with tension in the region of the genital organs, which, as he thinks, owe their origin to a quantity of flatulence.—670. Boring stitch in the perinæum when walking and sitting. Emission during the siesta, followed by burning pain in the orifice of the urethra during micturition. Painful erections. *Nightly emission of semen, mixed with blood.*—675. After having had an emission in the night, he is cold all over early in the morning, but not weak. Burning in the urethra of the male, during an embrace. (7 d.) Profuse sweat of the genital organs and the neighboring parts, when walking. Soreness between the genital organs and the thighs. Biting sensation in the female urethra during micturition.—680. Mild leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa, especially in the evening from eight till ten o'clock; it does not drop; looks greenish, and causes a smarting in the forepart of the genital organs, obliging her to scratch, especially in the evening and at night; the scratching brings on a violent burning. Discharge of flocks, pus, and mucus, from the vagina, of the size of hazlenuts. Itching of the labia. Long-lasting itching of the labia shortly before the menses.—685. Pimples on the labia. Inflammatory swelling of the internal surface of the vagina, as if red and swollen. Leucorrhœa causing an acrid sensation. Purulent leucorrhœa. Corrosive leucorrhœa.—690. Excessive liability to become pregnant. Anxiety during the menses. Discharge of blood six days after the menses. *Profuse menstruation*, accompanied with colic. Metrorrhagia of an old female, whose menstruation had ceased eleven years ago.—695. Metrorrhagia lasting three weeks. Suppression of the menses. Great prolapsus of the vagina. Small tubercles on the labia.

Coryza, Larynx and Trachea: Frequent sneezing, especially in the morning.—700. Violent sneezing (immediately). *Frequent sneezing without fluent coryza.* Sneezing once a-day, twelve days in succession.—705. Almost constant

sneezing for three days; afterwards considerable swelling of the left lower eyelid, especially towards the outer canthus, with burning pain and lachrymation, for five days. Putrid smell from the nose, as when violent coryza is present. Coryza with a good deal of sneezing. *Coryza* for two days. A good deal of humor drops out of her nose the whole day, still there is no coryza.—710. Discharge of acrid pus from the nose, smelling like old cheese. Dry cough. Cough with expectoration. Fatiguing, short dry cough, excited by a titillation behind the upper part of the anterior wall of the chest, especially when talking, and scarcely permitting one to say a word. Violent cough for many nights, with irritation as if from the stomach, inducing cough; the cough sets in while waking and sleeping, and does not oblige him to raise himself.—715. Cough which sounds as if the whole inside of the chest were dry, with pain in the chest and small of the back. Fit of violent racking cough every other evening, when he was on the point of going to sleep, as if chest and head would fly to pieces, for half an hour; the cough is followed by violent stretching. Short and hacking cough. Sensation during cough, as if his breath would become arrested.—720. *Inclination to vomit during cough.* Hæmoptysis. Bloody expectoration when walking in the open air, or when at work. While lying down, he coughed up more than a pound of blood, for three hours.

CHEST: 725. Difficult breathing, as if he had not air enough, early in the morning. Shortness of breath, as if one had inspired smoke. Shortness of breath when going up stairs. Shortness of breath when walking, as if he could not take in sufficient air. Anxiety behind the sternum; he has to take a deep inspiration.—730. Oppression in the region of the sternum. Pain in the chest, as if oppressed. Anxiety about the chest; a sort of asthma. When turning to the left side, in the evening when going to bed, he is obliged to breathe very deeply, causing an intolerable pain in the region of the left groin. Asthma after a meal.—735. Aching pain in the side of the sternum, extending through the back, and being even felt in rest, but worse when walking in the evening; afterwards the place felt painful, as if bruised. Burning sensation in the chest, extending up into the throat. Burning in the left side, in the region where the ribs terminate. Pressure in the left chest, hindering deep breathing. Aching in the right chest when arresting the breath, going off during an inspiration and expiration.—740. Clawing and tension in the left side, directly under the ribs; a sensation which is not painful, but which endangers life; he lacked breath and dared not stir, for on

making the least motion, with the arm, etc., or when uttering a single word, he felt as though the soul would leave the body. (a. 1 h.) Single stitches in the chest, when stooping. When sneezing and coughing, between the acts of respiration he feels a stitch in the anterior and superior portion of the chest, extending through to the back; the chest feels contracted and squeezed together by the stitch. Single pointed stitches in the chest (every stitch continuing for five minutes), more particularly in the forenoon and when walking (also in the knee, the malar bone, and the olecranon process). Stitches in the upper and forepart of the chest during an inspiration, extending through to the back, and making the chest feel as if contracted and squeezed together.—745. Five or six severe stitches in the left chest, during and between the acts of respiration. Stitches in the left side. Stitches in the right chest, when sneezing and coughing. Stitching in the region of the last true rib, and in the inguinal region during an inspiration, with oppression of breathing. Dull stitches in the right chest, for some minutes, only during an expiration, when lying down and stooping.—750. Cutting in the side, under the short left ribs, during every inspiration. Sore pain in the chest. Bruised pain in the left side of the chest, when feeling the part. Pain in the upper part of the chest in the evening, as if a blow had been received in that region. Painful feeling, as if swollen, in the left side under the last ribs.—755. Twitching in the muscles of the chest on the right side. (a. 24 h.) Pain in both breasts. Excessive swelling of the mammæ, especially the nipples; these were harder than usual. Periodical pain in the mammæ, as if they would ulcerate. Griping under the mammæ, after a meal, coming on with a jerk.—760. Horrid tearing in the muscles of the chest, near the left shoulder. Tensive pain in the anterior part, and all around the chest, diminishing the breathing (when sitting, for some days). Violent bruised pain around the chest; he was unable to free himself from it by changing his position.

BACK: Aching eruption directly over the nates, resembling the eruption of small-pox; the pain was greater when sitting. Tearing pain in the region of the os coccygis, relieved by pressing the hand against the abdomen.—765. Griping pain in the small of the back, especially when standing, somewhat relieved by walking. Bruised pain in the small of the back. Pain in the os sacrum, as if one had been lying on a hard couch. Pain in the small of the back, relieved when sitting. Griping pain in the small of the back, especially when standing; relieved by walking.—770. Bruised pain in the small of the back, especially when sitting (for several days). Itching of the os sacrum

when walking. Pricking itching in the os sacrum when walking. Stitching in the small of the back during an ordinary inspiration (after 1 h.) Stitching pain in the small of the back and in the thighs, with unsteadiness in the small of the back, knees and feet.—775. Fine stitches on the right side of the spinous processes of the os sacrum. Stitching pain in the small of the back and in the lower limbs, when touching the parts; he felt as if there were no strength in the small of the back, and none in the legs, from the knee down to the bottom of the foot. Sharp prickings in the dorsal spine between the scapulæ. Fine and coarse stitches in the dorsal muscles when walking. Smarting pain in the back, especially when sitting. —780. Itching in the back, in the evening when in bed. Titillation in the left side of the back. (Burning itching and ... of the whole back, especially when walking in the open air.) Bruised pain in the back. Burning-hot sensation in the whole of the back.—785. When walking in the open air he feels a bruised pain in the left side of the back, as if he had stooped too long, for several days. Burning pain on the top of the right shoulder, extending as far as the nape of the neck (while sitting). Burning between the shoulders and down the back. Violent pain between the shoulders at the commencement of the neck, when turning the head, or when turning the body while lying down; when lifting something, the pain became so violent that he had to bite his teeth.—790. Twitching in the region of the right scapula. Tearing in the scapulæ. Painless beating in the scapula, terminating in a trembling. Clawing pain under the scapulæ, during motion, after midnight. Bruised pain in the left scapula, with stitching and tension in the parts; when turning the head, the pain became so violent that he exclaimed and wept (in the morning immediately upon waking).—795. Little blotches and ulcers on the scapulæ and abdomen. Itching of the back, in the region of the right scapula. Burning pain in the upper part of the right shoulder, extending as far as the nape of the neck when sitting. Stiffness in the nape of the neck, and stitches in the part, during motion. A sort of rheumatic pressure in the nape of the neck, even in rest, most violent when bending the head backward.—800. Swollen and stiff neck; he has great difficulty in turning it. Painful stiffness of the neck, she has difficulty in turning the neck, accompanied with a feeling of heaviness in the neck.

Upper Extremities.—The left shoulder became raised above the right, without however becoming enlarged, with pain in the shoulder which wakes him from sleep, and is especially felt during motion. The shoulders and the upper part

of the arm feel as if they had gone to sleep, early in the morning when in bed. Horrid stitches in the shoulder-joint in the evening.—805. Cracking in the shoulder and elbow-joints. Sensation in the shoulder-joint, more of a jerking than a beating kind. Tearing in the right shoulder-joint, the humeri, and wrist-joint (in the knee and hip-joint, and in the region of the femora). Pain in the shoulders as if pressed down. Crushing pain in the humeri.—810. Darting, tearing in both upper arms; the flesh feels sore when touched. Burning in the outer parts of both arms, obliging him to let every thing he held in his hands drop, and to let his arms sink. The right arm and hand felt as if they had gone to sleep, diminished by motion. Tearing in the internal surface of the right arm. When leaving the arm for a long time in the same position, he feels an intolerable, painful weariness in it; he has alternately to stretch and bend it, the stretching being the more pleasant.—815. Jactitation of whole muscles of the right arm. The right arm is shaken and tossed about the whole night. When raising the left arm, it feels heavy, and as if sprained. Tearing in the right elbow-joint. Single, pointed stitches of five minutes each, in the olecranon process, in the malar bone, chest, and in the outer condyle of the tibia; more in the forenoon, and when walking.—820. Slow lancination in the elbow-joint. The left arm, especially the elbow, is covered with small, red, not inflamed elevations, the tips of which became white, scaly, and itching; they burn when scratched. Red, violent, hot swelling of the left elbow, extending as far as the hand, and being burning and tearing, with formication. (a. 6 h.) Burning in the elbow-joints. Itching of the left elbow.—825. Stitching in the region of the elbow. Painful weariness in the bones of the fore-arm (and in the tibiæ), not when touched. Itching rash-eruption on the fore-arm. Herpes on the right fore-arm, round, the skin peeling off, with voluptuous itching and lasting eighteen days. (a. 6 h.) Large, red, round, scaly spots, with burning pain, one inch in diameter, on the fore-arm and wrist. —830. Paroxyms of pain less beating in the wrist-joints. Red tubercle on the dorsum of the hand, burning when first coming out. Dull, stitching cramp pain in the periosteum of the internal side of the right fore-arm. (a. 3 h.) Dull, stitching cramp-pain in the outer muscles of the left fore-arm, in every position of the arm.—835. Blisters full of a watery fluid on the inner side of the wrist-joint. Painful stiffness of the right wrist-joint. Want of strength, and paralytic weakness in the left wrist-joint, with cracking and stitching in the joint. Pain in the left hand (in the bones) when stretching it, when seizing

and pressing something, as if it were rigid and paralytic. The hand feels rigid and paralytic.—840. Cracking, stitching, and want of strength in the wrist-joint. The left wrist-joint is swollen, and is painful when moving it, and seizing something hard. Deep rhagades in the hands, looking like incisions (chapped hands). Considerable swelling of the left hand. Tension in the whole hand.—845. Drawing pain in the hands, with coldness of the fingers. Severe cramp-pain in the left hand, especially the fingers (when moving the hands). The hands and fingers become readily rigid when working, and a cramp-pain is experienced in them. (7 d.) The skin of the dorsum of the hand scales off. Corrosive itching of the dorsa of the hands, in the evening when in bed, going off after scratching, but returning soon.—850. Violent tickling in the palm of the left hand. (a. 6 h.) Fine tickling in the palm of the left hand. (a. 5 h.) Contraction of the fingers of both hands, especially the thumb, which is clenched, as in catalepsy; without aid he is only able with great exertions to stretch the fingers two-thirds; the hands trembling all the while. Cramp-like contraction of the fingers and hands, they become contracted. Painful cramp of the fingers and hands; first, the fingers became stretched, making the bending difficult; after bending them, the cramp contracts the fingers.—855. Deadness in the fingers. Deep rhagades in the fingers, the base of which looks sore and bleeding. The fingers, especially the inner sides, became cracked as if incised. Deep crack, resembling an incision, between the thumb and index-finger, bleeding and painful. Small sores on the finger-joints which are somewhat ulcerated.—860. In the morning the fingers go to sleep, with buzzing in the fingers, afterwards tearing, extending as far as half the fore-arm. Painful swelling of the posterior knuckles. Tearing in the finger-joints here and there. Titillating, stinging itching of the inner side of the posterior joint of the right thumb. In the afternoon the thumb is drawn near the index-finger (of the left hand, which had been held in a horizontal position while sitting); this thumb and index-finger remained pressed against one another for several minutes, as if by a violent cramp; accompanied with fine stinging in the thumb; in a few minutes the thumb left the index-finger of itself, whereas during the cramp, the fingers could not even be separated by force.—865. Aching pain in the middle-joint of the middle finger when bending it. Burning jerking under the nail of the thumb, when writing. Visible twitching in the tendons of the finger (also those of the toes and the tendo Achillis) in the evening, accompanied with violent chills which tossed him into the air. Dull,

stitching cramp-pain in the left index-finger. Digging-up pain along the ball of the right hand, commencing on the outer side under the little finger, worst when at rest.—870. Exfoliation of the finger-nails.

LOWER EXTREMITIES: Sharp stitches in the right ilium, posteriorly. (a. 2 h.) Sharp, intense stitches, at regular and short intervals, in the anterior-inferior spinous process of the ilium. (a. 24 h.) Boring pain in the right glutei muscles (when sitting). Burning of the nates.—875. Stitching in the right hip-joint. Red pimple, with a white tip on the nates, painful and stinging. Tearing in the hip-joint, (in the night?) in the knee, and in the femora, (in the right shoulder and wrist-joint, and in the humerus.) Itching of the lower extremities, in the evening. Pain of the right thigh as if bruised, especially, when feeling it, and aggravated by walking.—880. Itching of the inner sides of the thigh, becoming agreeable by scratching, which occasions the appearance of small blotches. Coldness of both thighs. Cramp-like pain of the left ham-strings, near the knee (when sitting). A good deal of stitching in the lower limb when treading firmly as if it were too short. The limb feels stiff when walking.—885. Stitch-like tearing in the muscles of the right thigh, in every position of the limb. Tensive pain in the right thigh (when sitting). During a nightly slumber without any sleep, he feels a violent tensive pain in the posterior part of the left thigh, in the buttock (most violent in the bend between the buttock and the thigh), and extending as far as the bend of the knee; the pain is most easily relieved in the recumbent posture by supporting the thigh by means of something laid underneath; she cannot sit on the posterior part of the thigh, on account of the pain being increased; the pain becomes periodically worse. Drawing pain in the anterior surface of the left thigh. Pain of the right thigh, as if bruised, especially aggravated by walking and seizing something.—890. Drawing and heaviness in the lower limbs. Frequent paralytic sensation of the legs, as if gone to sleep. Painful pressure in the thighs behind the muscles, as if the parts were drawn from above downwards. Soreness between the thighs and the genital organs. Itching of the thighs. Eruption on both thighs in the evening (preceded by heat in the head and in the dorsum of the foot), itching, a burning water eking out after scratching, as when one pours brandy into a wound; about midnight, the abdomen and thighs become covered with sweat, after the itching; no thirst.—895. Stinging and itching in the skin of the thighs, waking him at 3 o'clock in the night. Stitches in the thighs and legs during motion. Itching erup-

tion on the lower limbs, especially the inner surface of the thighs. Small pimples on the inner surface of the thighs. Herpes on the posterior surface of the thigh, painful when scratched, and the epidermis coming off when scratching, for thirty days. (a. 5 weeks.)—900. Tumor on the upper portion of the left thigh, painful when walking and feeling it. Gnawing, itching ulcers in the outer side of the right thigh. Shining, transparent swelling of both thighs and legs. Stiffness in bending of the legs. The legs were pushed forward involuntarily.—905. Involuntary jerking in the lower limbs. Cramp in the lower part of the thigh, directly over the bend of the knee. She is scarcely able to drag her limbs along, they feel so heavy. Faintness in the feet, she can scarcely drag them; the weakness is about the ankles. Trembling of the lower limbs when walking.—910. Fine trembling of the lower limbs when walking, especially violent about the knees, and in the inguinal region. Both knees feel to him too large and thick, and he experiences a jerking in them for thirty-six hours. Crawling from the right knee to the middle of the thigh, anteriorly. The knee-joints are painful, as if broken, when lying down. Drawing pain in the thighs down to the legs.—915. Slow lancination in the right knee when sitting or walking. Great weariness over the knee when walking. Tearing in the knee joint. Simple pain in the right knee, and as if it were stiff. (1 d.) Paroxysms of painless beating in the knee-joints.—920. Weakness in the knees and tarsal joints, worst when standing, as if the tendons were without strength and firmness. Sensation as if the bend of the knee were too short. Stitching in the knee-joint when walking in the open air. Single pointed stitches of five minutes' duration each, in the region of the outer condyle of the tibia, not in the knee-joint (also in the malar bone, chest, and olecranon process of the ulna), more in the forenoon and when walking. Weariness and restlessness in the legs, in the evening.—925. Spasmodic drawing up of the legs; they remained contracted the whole night, although he was desirous of stretching them. Swelling of both legs. Dropsical swelling of the two legs and feet. Excessive swelling of one leg. A number of ulcerated sores on the left leg, remaining open for eight or ten days; at first they were small, itching pimples; when they healed, the skin scaled off all around.—930. Feeling of stiffness in the left leg, extending up to the bend of the knee. Itching of the legs. Stitch-like tearing in the muscles of the right leg (when walking in the open air). Drawing pain in the inner side of the left leg over the calf. Hard elevation on the right tibia, looking red and shining, and

affected with a tensive pain.—935. Boring pain in the tibia. Drawing pain in the tibiæ. Pain in the tibiæ (and bones of the fore-arm), as if weary, *per se*, but not when touching the parts. Stitching in the calf when walking in the open air. Spasmodic contraction of the calf, occasioning the formation of large bundles of skin.—940. One of the calves becomes excessively long. Oblong, deep furrows in the calves. Aching pain in the periosteum of the right tibia, almost like cramp (when walking). Painful cramp in the right calf. Dull, stitching, cramp-pain in the periosteum cf the anterior surface of the left tibia, when standing, almost like tearing. (a. 2 d.)—945. Violent pressure under the ankles and in the tarsal joint superiorly, when walking, so that he would like to remain standing. Violent swelling of the right tarsal joint, with stitching pains in the joint, especially when walking, and in the evening. *Pain as if sprained in the right tarsal joint.* (4 d.) Stitching extending from the outer ankle to the bend of the knee. Tearing in the ankles, extending to the dorsum of the foot, this space being surrounded with swelling.—950. Painful, slow drawing in the tarsal joint, below the outer ankle; the drawing extended as far as the hollow of the bottom of the foot; when commencing, it was like stitching and griping. Cold feet in the evening after lying down, when in bed. Toward morning, the feet are covered with cold sweat. Stitches in the heel (and fold of the groin), in the evening. (Burning in the bottom of the feet in the evening.)—955. Swelling of the dorsa of the feet. Sensation in the soles of the feet as if they were standing in cold water, accompanied with a burning sensation in the parts. Digging-up pain in the bottom of the right foot (when standing). Dull, stitching cramp-pain in the bottom of the right foot, near the heel, perceptible only when sitting. Tearing pain in the left heel (when sitting), as if sprained.—960. Tearing, drawing pain from the heel to the glutei muscles, only posteriorly, worse in the night than in the day-time; when he felt this pain he was unable to walk, because his knees were suddenly bent and became contracted as soon as he attempted the walking. The tendo Achillis is painful when walking. Visible itching of the tendo Achillis and the tendons of the toes, in the evening, with violent, chilly shuddering, tossing him into the air. Violent swelling of the heel, scarcely permitting her to tread upon the toes; accompanied with violent burning and biting in the whole foot; even when in bed, the pain in the foot was so great that she had to leave the bed. Cramp-like contraction of the toes in the night.—965. Paroxysms of tearing from the big toe to beyond the knee.

Swelling of all the toes. Swelling of three toes, going and coming at short intervals, painful in the night. Boring pain in the tip of the third toe; in rest and motion. Burning pain in the bottom of the left big toe (in rest). (a. 25 h.)—970. Itching between the toes, most violent in the afternoon and evening. Itching stitch in the root of the two last left toes (in rest).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Corroded nails of the fingers and toes, with itching. Bleeding of the ulcer. Itching eruption like that of the itch, on the abdomen and legs.—975. Eruption on the lower limbs, genital organs, in the bends of the knees, on the neck, abdomen, red, elevated, itching and humid, sore, and here and there looking like the eruption of a greasy kind of itch. Small, round stigmata, becoming gradually converted to roundish ulcerated spots, and finally scurfy; especially on the thighs and legs. Red elevated spots, affected with an itching-stinging pain. Nettle-rash, becoming changed to red spots in two days. Herpes, causing a burning when touched. —980. Small, transparent vesicles, containing a watery fluid, make their appearance in different parts of the body, in the morning before daybreak. Dry, elevated, burning-itching herpes on the whole body, especially on the lower and upper limbs, arms, wrist-joints, and hands, and even between the fingers. Small itching pimples were converted to ulcers of three lines in diameter, healing after the lapse of 8 days or a fortnight; the skin then scaled off round the ulcer. Itching, becoming pleasant when scratched. Itching in the joints, as of the itch, day and night, worse in the evening, but without any visible eruption.—985. Intolerable prickling itching of the body, as of flea-bites here and there, in the evening. (7. d.) Violent itching of all the parts of the body, obliging her to scratch a good deal, especially in the night, accompanied with great redness and heat in the face. Pustules on the upper and lower limbs, itching, the tips being filled with pus. Tearing in different parts of the body. Tearing in the limbs here and there, more in the muscles, and increased by pressing upon the parts.—990. Jerking and tearing in the limbs, now here, now there. He became hot and weary after performing a slight manual labor, the blood became agitated. (5. d.) Great exhaustion, faintness, trembling, feeling of heat after performing a slight manual labor. (9. d.) While washing his feet, he became quite faint, trembling and giddy. Tearing pain in the hands, in the back and side of the chest, with internal aching of the head.—995. Drawing and tearing in all the limbs. Drawing pains in the limbs, especially at night. *Burning*

feeling in the limbs, faintness in the thighs. Jerking pain in the affected part. Convulsions.—1000. Involuntary jerking of the limbs. He has to lie down in the forenoon on account of jerking and heaviness in the thighs and violent sweat on the body and in the face. A good deal of yawning, and pain in the small of the back a quarter of an hour after; after which the limbs become stretched with clenched thumbs and afterwards weakness. Paleness and coldness; accompanied with heaviness, laziness, and drowsiness. Jaundice, with smarting itching of the abdomen.—1005. The imperceptible perspiration tinges the linen yellow; this yellowness cannot be taken away by washing. Swollen spot where a gray flat crust made its appearance without any previous moisture; the swelling and pain subsided after the appearance of the crust. (Cracking in all the joints.) Cramp in several parts during motion. Paroxysms of painless beating in the joints.—1010. While lying, the head, both arms and thighs go to sleep. As soon as she sits down, every part of her body goes immediately to sleep, upper and lower extremities, hands, even the abdomen, although less, back and chest, so that she is almost insensible; numbness and deadness all over; when moving, she feels a creeping in the moved part, as when a part goes to sleep. Violent pain, as if bruised, in the whole body, especially the thighs; he felt as if he had been beaten all through for many days. All the limbs are painful, as if dislocated, more when sitting. Arthritic pain in the joints, with swelling of the same.—1015. Fine, short prickings for two or three minutes at the same place, in several parts of the body, apparently in the body. (a. 8 h.) Rigor of all the limbs, making it impossible for him to move them in the least; they can be easily moved by others. She rubs her temples and cheeks with both hands, and faints away. All his bones ache, when sitting, lying down, walking, and standing. The symptoms generally become worse in the evening.—1020. The evening-air is averse to him. Chilliness when walking in the open air. Palpitation of the heart when walking. Sweat breaks out on the forehead, as soon as he walks in the open air. When walking, he is always covered with a slight sweat.—1025. *Violent sweat when walking. Sweat at every motion.* Sweat when drinking any thing warm. The ailments appear more frequently on the left side of the body, (as in syphilis?) He feels better when walking, than when lying down or sitting.—1030. *So-called dropsical persons lost very soon their swelling and had fetid ulcers on the legs in the place, which became speedily putrid.* Every covering is too heavy for

him, clothes, bed-covers, etc. Constant uneasiness in all the limbs, in the evening, as if there were a jerking in the limbs, as is felt after too long a fatigue; he is unable to let his limbs lie still. Restlessness towards evening, he is unable to remain quiet any where; he was unable to remain seated for even two minutes, nor was he able to lie down, for then he felt a jerking in his lower limbs, and had to get up again; in the night also he started constantly, accompanied with jerking even of the head, and when asleep he beat about with his arms. Almost uninterrupted pain in the joints as if sprained, compressed and broken down at the same time; the pain obliges him to move his limbs constantly in every direction.—1035. Weariness, with tearing-drawing pain in both thighs, after midnight when lying in the bed; after rising from the bed, when treading, he feels a pain extending from the inguinal region down to the knee, as if the flesh on the anterior part of the thigh had been beaten loose.

WEAKNESS AND FITS: Faintness and weariness in all the limbs. Weakness especially when sitting, as if his limbs would drop off. Paroxysms of internal mental and bodily sinking. He does not feel faint when sitting, but very much so when walking; then the upper and lower parts of his lower limbs ache very much, as if he had taken a long walk.—1040. In the morning he is not faint, nevertheless the least walk affects him. He feels very much exhausted after a stool, accompanied with much pinching. Lassitude and sensation as if he had lead in the veins, more when sitting. Weakness, less when walking than when standing. He complains all over without feeling a pain any where; he feels faint, is not disposed to do any thing, is out of humor.—1045. Sinking with an indescribable *malaise* of body and soul, obliging him to lie down. Talking is troublesome to him, he is unable to read, his head feels dreary; he is unable to do any work, and goes to sleep when sitting down. Great weakness, he is scarcely able to move along. Excessive weakness and sudden bending of the knees. A kind of swoon, his consciousness remaining intact, mostly when lying down; he gasps for breath, with laziness and faintness in all his limbs.—1050. Qualmishness in the morning, with heaviness in the lower limbs, faintness and drowsiness. Great weariness. At five or six o'clock every afternoon he is attacked with great faintness. Weary after a short walk. Faintness with melancholy.—1055. Great faintness in the evening. Short swoon, terminating in a sleep of five minutes; before the swoon she had felt something sweet rising in her chest. Swoon for ten minutes, the pulse being pretty good.

SLEEP: Drowsiness (when sitting), going off when walking. A good deal of yawning before dinner and supper. While standing, she was seized with an irresistible sleep.—1060. First, drowsiness, afterwards sleeplessness. Continual slumber, but no sound sleep. Slumbers in the night, and turns from side to side, as if the bed-cover were too heavy.—1065. Drowsiness, interrupted by starting, palpitation of the heart, and frightful fancies (for example, as if he should have an epileptic fit). Nightly sleep with open mouth, without snoring, but with frequent tossing to and fro in the bed, as if he had no rest. (a. 23 h.) Great inclination to sleep, in daytime. Sleeps twelve hours, and this is not enough.—1070. He falls asleep day and night every moment, and wakes again every minute. Too *much* sleep and too *sound*. Sleeps even in the afternoon. Cannot sleep soundly after midnight, and feels in the night a violent tensive pain in the left lower limb.—1075. Sleeps much in the daytime, and is sleepless in the night. Sleeplessness with excessive restlessness, anxiety and unpleasant feeling. Excessively weak, and constantly drowsy; yet he is unable to fall asleep. Wakeful until three o'clock in the morning; she sweats before falling asleep (from two to three o'clock). Falls asleep late and wakes quite early.—1080. Falls asleep late in the night. He wakes every night between two and four o'clock.—1085. He is unable to go to sleep, he tosses about without knowing why, and feels very tired in the morning. The pain recommences as soon as he enters the bed, hindering sleep. When on the point of falling asleep, the pain becomes worse, and he wakes up again. He wakes every night at four o'clock with a desire to urinate.—1090. Sleeps only toward morning. He wakes easily at night. He wakes in the night, sweating only on the legs, from the knee down to the foot, not on the thighs and feet; the sweat disappears as soon as he bares his feet. After having slept two hours, she wakes from her sleep at eleven o'clock in the evening, as if started by fright; she weeps aloud for some minutes, before she is able to collect her senses and calm her mind.—1095. Frequent waking as if by fright. Frequent waking as if by a noise. ***Frequent waking as if he had slept enough.*** (a. 22 h.) He wakes every quarter of an hour in the night, without dreaming. Stretching in the night, while waking frequently.—1100. He wakes early, and is then unable to fall asleep again. When on the point of falling asleep, she starts violently, the starting repercussing in the teeth and occasioning a severe stitch through the face with shuddering. She frequently starts while asleep, tossing her arms into the air. Restless sleep.—1105. Many dreams and fancies. Frightful

fancies in the evening, hindering sleep. Moaning and babbling while asleep, with hurried breathing and coldness of the hands (not of the feet). (a. 2 h.)—1110. A good deal of anxiety and orgasm in the blood, at night, with pricking in the veins. Restless nights, full of heat; he imagines, while half awake, he hears thieves breaking in. Is afraid of falling asleep. Sleeps, but upon waking every thing seems to turn in his head; sleep is rather disagreeable to him than otherwise. Anxiety [illegible]y after falling asleep, before midnight; he started and re[illegible]ed anxio[illegible]til he woke.—1115. He wakes and dreams the greate[illegible]tion of the night. Agreeable dreams, after midnight.* Dreams about historical events, in great number, at night. Anxious dreams, with palpitation of the heart; nevertheless she is unable to wake. He dreams that he is falling from a height.—1120. Restless nights, he dreams about robbers. Vivid dreams about his business; he never dreamed previous to taking the drug. She dreams that she has swallowed a pin, and such like anxious dreams, which did not wake her entirely. Anxious dreams, as if he had been bit by a dog, or about a rebellion, after midnight. Vivid, agreeable and also disagreeable dreams.—1125. She dreams that people are standing before her window; when waking she will not believe that they are not there. Dream about an inundation, about shooting. He started in a dream; he imagined that he was not in his house, he sat up in the bed and spoke of a distant village.—1130. Vivid dreams which he is unable to recollect. Amorous dreams and erection in the second night, without emission.

Fever: Yawning. Wants to drink all the time, even icy-cold water.—1140. *Violent thirst.* Chilly shuddering over the whole body, without heat or thirst, in every position of the body. He feels chilly when walking into the open air. He feels more chilly in the open air than in the room, although the temperature was the same.—1145. Chilliness over the whole body, morning and evening; he shakes through and through. Continual coldness of the hands and feet. He feels cold to himself and others, with chilliness, shaking and blueness of the body, the whole day; she had to bend forward. He feels chilly, and he experiences cold thrills, especially over the hands; behind the ears he feels a dry heat. Cold feet in the bed, in the evening after lying down.—1150. Chilliness in the back, with heat in both lobules. Chilliness in the bed, early in the morning when waking. Shuddering, early in the morning when waking. Internal chilliness, also early in the

* This is probably a curative effect.

morning when in bed. Chilliness and shuddering, immediately on rising.—1155. Internal chilliness of the whole body, in the forenoon. Chilliness in the morning, and heat towards noon. Chilliness after the siesta. Chilliness towards evening; the chilliness increased in proportion as he sat nearer the warm stove. Chilliness in the bed, early in the morning and in the evening.—1160. Shuddering in the evening when in bed, for half an hour, without any heat afterwards. Chilliness in the evening, after lying down in the bed. Chilliness of the whole body under the skin, for half an hour in the evening when in bed. Chilliness until midnight, in the evening when in bed, followed by heat with violent thirst. Violent shaking chills in the evening; he is tossed into the air (accompanied with subsultus of the tendo Achillis and the tendon of the flexor communis digitorum pedis).—1165. Chilliness in the night, at first, followed by alternation of chilliness and heat. Paroxysms of fever, especially at night. Icy-cold hands. Chilliness all over, with icy-cold hands. Chilliness, as if cold water were poured over him.—1170. Chilliness binds all his limbs, like a violent catarrhal fever; he had to lie down. Trembling of all the limbs, after the chilliness. Thirst in day-time. Shuddering, frequently mingled with flushes of heat. Shuddering from head to foot, when making the slightest motion; mingled with paroxysms of heat.—1175. Violent chilliness, from the nose and eyes down to the occiput, with tearing pain in the outer parts, before midnight when lying in the bed. Chilliness all over, at 9 o'clock in the evening and through the night; accompanied with emission of urine every hour, and involuntary jerking, tossing and twitching of the head and limbs, while lying in a slumber. Violent shaking chills in the evening while in bed; she could not get warm. Slow, weak pulse. Quick, violent beating of all the arteries.—1180. The pulse is twice as fast. Heat in the face, with chilliness of the whole rest of the body. Internal chilliness, with heat in the face and a burning sensation in both cheeks. Alternate heat and shuddering in the face. Alternate chilliness and heat in the head and face.—1185. Fever: first, heat and redness in the face, and a feeling of heat in the whole body, especially in the palms of the hands, without any warmth being perceptible to the feel; afterwards internal chilliness, obliging one to lie down, a sort of shaking chill, continuing until late in the night, and accompanied with a feeling of heat in the palms of the hands and icy-coldness of the tips of the fingers. Frequent febrile paroxysms, consisting in general flushes of heat and frequently recurring chills and

shuddering (especially over the face, back, chest and arms). *Alternate sensations of heat and chilliness, not perceptible to the touch.* The face feels hot to him and others, with paleness of the face. Heat and redness of the left cheek, after midnight, with sweat of the palms of the hands; afterwards diarrhœa and aversion to food.—1190. Paroxysms of heat, with great anguish, as if the chest were compressed, without thirst, alternating with a feeling of coldness over the whole body, and great failing of strength. Heat, redness, and pressure in both eyes. When sitting for a while, heat rises to his cheeks and head, with redness of the face, without thirst. Feeling of warmth in every part of the body, for four days, the air being cold and raw (immediately). Heat in the face and head from time to time.—1195. Constant mingling of chilliness and heat; chilliness out of the bed, heat within, with excessive desire for milk in the night; (he drank three quarts of milk in one night.) Feverish shuddering over the whole body, without heat or thirst, in every position of the body. (a. 7¾ h.) Sweat, occasioning a burning sensation in the skin, Great disposition to sweat, greater in the night. Profuse sweat the whole night, from evening till morning—1200. Fetid sweat for many nights. Violent night-sweat. Profuse night-sweat, of an oily and greasy nature, tinging the linen yellowish and imparting to it a feeling of stiffness. Profuse fetid sweats, giving the mattress and the cover of the bed an appearance as if they had been soaked in water. Sweat in the face and on the chest.—1205. Profuse cold sweat in the face, the rest of the body being dry. Excessive sweat, having a sour and offensive smell, and making the fingers feel soaked, spongy, and shrivelled, like the fingers of washer-women. Soursmelling sweat; when stretching a limb from under the cover, she felt at once the most violent tearing in it. Sweat every evening, one hour and a half after lying down. *Profuse morning sweat.*—1210. During the morning sweat he feels thirsty and nauseated unto vomiting, with intolerable palpitation of the heart. Sweat in daytime, with nausea. Profuse sweat in the evening when in bed; he goes to sleep while sweating. *Profuse night-sweat.* Sweat in the palms of the hands and on the soles of the feet.—1215. Partial sweat; he sweats in various parts of the body during the night, and in other parts he is dry; the places where the sweat was, were not over six inches in extent, but they were dripping with sweat; the head and the whole of the face were dry. As soon as she commences to eat she is attacked with great anxiety, and with sweat on the head and forehead, which feels to her icy-cold; she

has to walk into the open air before the sweat passes off; she lacks breath, and has prickings in the right side, directly under the ribs. Paroxysms of trembling. Palpitation of the heart.

MORAL SYMPTOMS: A slight surprise causes great fright, she trembles over her whole body, feels paralyzed, an excessive glow rises into her right cheek, which swells immediately, and becomes blue-red, remaining so for two hours; she was unable to calm herself, all her limbs felt bruised, she was attacked with chills and trembling of the knees, and had to go to bed before her usual hour.—1220. He cannot remain quiet any where, he acts like a maniac, or like one who has committed a great crime. Desponding and anxious mood, without any particular thought. Inexpressible feeling of an internal insufferable affection; at the same time he is taciturn and does not want to leave his bed. He imagines he suffers infernal torments, without being able to explain himself. Anguish.—1225. A good deal of anxiety, and orgasm of the blood in the night, with pricking in the veins. She is all the time anxious and apprehensive; after the paroxysm of anxiety she is suddenly seized in the pit of the stomach; her hands begin to sweat and her face becomes hot. Anxiety, as if he had committed a crime.—1230. Excessive restlessness during the night, from evening till morning, he alternately rose and laid down again, and had nowhere rest. Excessive restlessness the whole night, alternately rising and lying down again. Anxiety in the blood; he felt as if he had committed a crime, had no heat, and felt occasionally as if he did not possess his senses, the whole day. Anxiety, as if he had committed a crime, or as if he were threatened by some misfortune; he felt as if he would escape ever so far. He imagines he will lose his understanding; he imagines he will die; has illusions of fancy, sees for instance water flowing where there is none (in the morning).—1235. Absence of thought, feels as if he had committed an evil deed. Has no disposition for a serious occupation. Inclines to start, in the evening. He had no courage to live. Desired to die; every thing, even the dearest object, was indifferent to him.—1240. Great seriousness the whole day, with much indifference; he felt angry when other persons laughed at a trifle, and every thing around him was extremely indifferent to him: every thing is indifferent to him; he has no desire to eat; nevertheless, he relishes the food when eating, and he is able to eat the proper quantity. Every thing, even music, is indifferent to him.—1245. He is dissatisfied with himself and his condition, without any precise cause. Discouraged and anxious the whole

day; he imagined he would experience some accident all the time. Peevish and taciturn the whole day. Out of humor and vexed; imagined that all his efforts would fail.—1250. Irritable, angry, enterprising. Intractable and suspicious. Quarrelsome, insisted upon being in the right towards every body. Peevish and distrustful the whole day; he treated almost insultingly those whom he lived with, and considered every body as his enemy.—1255. Longing for home. Irresistible desire to travel abroad. Hurried speech. He talked foolishly, for instance: behold, you kill a fly upon your hand, whereas you have forbid me doing it (this was not so).—1260. He behaved foolishly; in the heat of summer (towards evening) he lit a fire in his room, laid swords crosswise over one another, placed lights in one corner of the room, in the other boots, being all the time very serious and indifferent to either cold or warmth; his head, however, felt gloomy and heavy. Mania: she uncovers herself in the night, pulls the straw out of the matress and scolds; in the daytime she jumps high into the air, both in and out of the room (acting like a wanton and wild person); she talks and scolds a good deal to herself, does not recognize her nearest relatives, spits a good deal and spreads the saliva over the floor with her feet, licking it up again partly; she frequently licks cow-dung and mud; sometimes she takes small stones into her mouth without swallowing them, complaining that they cut her bowels; she discharges a good deal of coagulated blood with her stool; she offends nobody, but resists every body who attempts to touch her; she does no one's bidding, does not come to her meals, although she takes food and drink irregularly most days; she looks very pale and broken down, and seems to be much weaker than formerly. When walking, he felt very much disposed to pull the strangers he met, by the nose. While indulging his follies, he felt nevertheless disposed to weep, and felt very weak after the paroxysm. An almost involuntary weeping, which afforded relief.

CALOMEL.

Constant fever with night-sweats, accompanied with constant heat, failing of strength, tearing pains in the limbs and trembling, frequent, round, deep, spreading ulcers in the mouth and fauces, in the face, on the genital organs and the rest of the body, the ulcers having a white base and excessively painful edges.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Weakness of mind; he looks at us with his eyes wide open, and does not understand what we say. (a. 2 h.) Headache, stitching and aching over the left eye, made worse by stooping.

A sort of buzzing in the left ear, synchronous with the pulse.

Inflammation of the eyes, protruding from their sockets.—5. Staring look. Distortion of the countenance.

Tearing in the antrum Highmorianum, in the direction of the eye, occasioning a swelling. Burning pain in the gums and mouth.

Considerable swelling of the lower lip, the internal surface being turned outward, so that the edge of the border rested upon the chin.

10. Swelling of the lips, tongue, throat. Roughness of the throat, hindering speech, but not deglutition.

Saltish taste in the mouth. (a. 2 h.) Ptyalism. Unquenchable thirst.

15. Vomiting. Sensation of pressure in the region of the stomach and chest.

Pressing, from above downward, directly below the umbilicus, immediately after an evacuation, continuing for some time. Cutting in the abdomen (immediately), with chilliness in the open, although warm air. Painful burning from the mouth to the region of the stomach.—20. Distended, painful abdomen. Excessive distention of the abdomen. (a. 12 h.)

Tough fæces. Thin-shaped fæces. Frequent expulsion of a small quantity of bloody mucus, day and night, with almost constant colic, and intolerable, painful, almost ineffectual pressing and tenesmus.—25. Expulsion of fæces and mucus, mixed with dark, coagulated blood. Diarrhœa. Tenesmus of the rectum.

Tenesmus of the bladder. Itching in the forepart of the urethra.—30. Discharge from the urethra, first of thin, then thick mucus; lastly a smarting pain when urinating, and stitches shooting through the urethra.

Leucorrhœa, pale-yellow and having a disgustingly sweetish smell. (Aching pain in the os tincæ, when touching it during an embrace, followed by pressing.)

Excessive coryza. Dry cough.—35. Hollow, fatiguing, dry cough. (a. 2 h.) Nightly stitching pain transversely through the whole chest. Oppression of the chest. Painful glandular swellings around the nipples.

Stitching pain in the hip-joint during motion and rest.—40. Sensation as if the leg went to sleep. Icy-cold feet. (a. 2 h.) Disagreeable sensation in the periosteum of all the bones as is felt at the approach of intermittent fever, with a feeling of heat in the head. (a. 6 h.) (Painless blisters upon the arms and body, early in the morning, going off in daytime.) Stinging pain in the muscles here and there, in daytime.—45. Violent starting when falling asleep, the whole body shaking. (a. 8 h.) The head feels chilly. Chilliness and colic when making the least motion, when merely rising from a seat. Chilliness, colic and tenesmus brought on by the open, although warm air, which is very disagreeable to her. Heat when stooping, and coolness when raising the head again.—50. He is unable to lie still at night, owing to heat and anxiety.

Frequent alternation of cheerfulness and ill-humor, dissatisfaction with every thing that is done for him.

ACETATE OF MERCURY.

(Inflammation of the canthi, with burning-itching pain, morning and evening.)

Dryness of the throat, hindering speech, and accompanied with a cough which seizes the throat. Stitching, with pressure, in the posterior part of the throat, more so than when swallowing.

Frequent micturition.—5. In the morning the urine is passed in abundance, but slowly, with tenesmus. Burning in the urethra, during and between the acts of micturition. Cutting in the urethra while the last drop of urine is flowing out.

Swelling and inflammation of the forepart of the urethra (with burning and stinging pains, waking him from sleep in the night); the pains are increased by cold, and diminished by tepid water. Contractive pain in the testicle.—10. Swelling on the inner side of the labia. (The menses are four days too early, at new moon.) Pain in the chest as of subcutaneous ulceration, or as if raw and sore. Pressure and tightness of breathing in the outer region of the sternum, directly over the pit of the stomach, when standing, even when not walking.

Tearing in the hands, making the knuckles red and big.—15. The edges of the ulcer become very painful. Itching, bursting pimples, burning like fire when scratched. Drawing pain in the limbs in the forenoon, with shuddering, not succeeded by heat.

Heavy dreams after midnight, for instance, of being drowned, of robbers who intended to kill him, of inundations, fires.

Heat without thirst or sweat after midnight, with sensation as if he were sweating.—20. A good deal of sweat during motion.

RED OXYDE OF MERCURY.

(Suffocative fits, at night when lying down, while falling asleep; he had to jump up all of a sudden, which stopped the fit.) (Violent palpitation of the heart, threatening to burst the chest.)

CINNABARIS (VERMILION).

(ACTING NINE DAYS.)

Roaring in the head, half an hour after dinner and in the evening before going to bed; this makes him dizzy. Sensation in the outer parts of the head as if they were standing out, only in daytime. The outer skull is painful when feeling the head, even the hairs are painful.

(Inflammation of the right eye; itching, pressure and stinging in the inner canthus and lower lid, with constant lachrymation when looking at a thing, and violent fluent coryza.)

5. Contractive, burning sensation in the palate. Contractive aching pain in the throat, during empty deglutition. Dryness and heat in the mouth and throat at night; he was frequently obliged to drink; felt some pricking in the posterior part of the lower surface of the tongue. Stinging itching in the front part of the throat and in the anterior part of the chest, with slight swelling of the cervical glands; red stigmata make their appearance, running together and forming round spots covered with hard, granular pimples; the eruption becomes burning when scratched, and then itches still more; finally the spots become painful. A good deal of appetite for eating and drinking, and great desire for an embrace.—10. Great desire for food and for an embrace. No appetite; he loathes every kind of food. Inclination to vomit, immediately, Ascension of heat from the stomach into the throat and head, in the night while lying in the bed, and going off when sitting up.

Two easy, loose evacuations every day, preceded by pinching, which is less after the evacuation.

15. Pain like soreness in the urethra, during micturition, although the urethra is painless when pressed. Swelling of the penis. Jerking in the penis. Itching pain directly behind

the glans, with exudation of pus of a disgustingly sweet smell. —20. Small, red spots on the glans. Lancinations in the glans. Red stigmata shine upon the glans, as if pimples would make their appearance. Burning-stinging itching of the corona glandis, in the evening, disappearing after friction, but recommencing shortly afterwards so much more violently. Redness and swelling of the prepuce; it looks sore, with itching pain.—25. (Little warts on different parts of the prepuce, bleeding when touched.) Leucorrhœa, occasioning a pressing in the vagina while it escapes. Violent erections in the evening while in bed.

A good deal of coryza. (When lying down, she is obliged to cough uninterruptedly, she coughs less when sitting down; the cough consists in single dry turns.)—30. Pulsative beating and stitching here and there near the sternum and under the short ribs, most when walking, least when sitting and lying down. Tearing pain in the side of the back, and as if every part of it were broken, especially in the night while in bed and making the least movement, or in the arm while writing; both those pains may be diminished by the warmth of the stove. Severe stitches in the arm, occasionally. Sweat between the thighs while walking, corrosive, and smelling badly. Painful jerking in the leg, in the evening after falling asleep, waking him.—35. Feeling of pressure in the foot, as if the foot would go to sleep. (Rheumatic pain in the big toe.) Uncomfortable sensation in the body after a meal, as if distended and puffed up; sense of oppression across the chest and stomach. Coldness in the joints; shuddering and drawing in the upper and lower limbs. Paralytic sensation in all the limbs; he feels lazy and drowsy.

40. Nightly sleeplessness, without pain or lassitude; in the morning he felt strong, and as if he did not require any sleep. He wakes suddenly after midnight as from a dream, being unable to breathe; a sort of nightmare.

EFFECTS OF A FUMIGATION WITH VERMILION.

Excessive headache. Pain in the cervical vertebræ as if dislocated. Nightly diarrhœa for two weeks, without colic. (The border of the ulcers becomes painful and tensive.)

MERCURIALIA.

HEAD: Weakness of mind (from the smoke of Mercury). Self-deception: he imagines he is well (from the smoke of six-

teen grains of vermilion). Craziness (from the internal use of various mercurial preparations in Egypt). She complained that she lost her senses and did not know what she was doing (from the external application of corrosive sublimate as a plaster).—5. Great want of memory; he frequently forgot the first part of a sentence, when he was about to utter the second (from employing the oxyde of Mercury, at the same time gurgling the throat with a decoction of nut-shells). Aching pain in the temples. Paroxysms of excessive headache, requiring the head to be compressed externally in order to relieve the pain (from the smoke of vermilion). Swelling of the head, the cervical glands, the gums.—10. Falling off of the hair (different mercurialia, especially calomel).

FACE AND EYES: Alteration of the features (from the internal use of the mercurial oxydes and salts). The face becomes lead-colored. Swelling of the face, neck and all the inner parts of the mouth.

EARS: Excessive sensitiveness of the organ of hearing; he starts by the least noise (from the fumes of mercury).

NOSE:—15. Bleeding from the nose. Violent bleeding from the nose.

JAWS AND TEETH: Caries of the upper jaw. Spasmodic movement of the lips (from friction with the mercurial ointment). The tendons of the muscles of the jaws are affected and make the opening of the mouth painful.—20. The gums are swollen and bleed at the slightest touch. Swelling of the gums and fauces (from friction with the mercurial ointment). Violently burning pain in the nerves of the teeth. The teeth are raised from their sockets, become loose and fall out. Vacillation of the teeth.—25. The teeth become black, vacillate, and finally fall out.

MOUTH AND PHARYNX: Trembling of the tongue inducing stammering; it could not be relieved by electricity. Swelling of the tongue. Stiff, swollen tongue. Swelling of the tongue; it has scarcely room enough in the mouth.—30. The tongue is swollen, intensely painful, it protrudes from the mouth one handbreadth, and is squeezed in between the teeth (from friction with the mercurial ointment). The tongue is coated white, thick, almost immovable, with ulcerated edges. Aphthæ upon the tongue (from the internal use of calomel and frictions with the mercurial ointment). Aphthæ in the mouth. A number of spreading ulcers in the mouth.—35. Painful, spreading ulcers in the mouth. Bleeding of the ulcers of the inner mouth, especially at night. Fetid odor from the mouth. Cadaverous smell from the mouth.—40. The palate or jaw-bones are frequently

destroyed. Incipient ptyalism (from the internal use of the artificial vermilion). Excessive ptyalism, immediately. Ptyalism (from the internal use of the natural vermilion).—45. Bloody ptyalism. Hæmorrhage with the ptyalism. Corrosion of the orifices of the Stenonian ducts. The saliva, which has an intolerably fetid smell, corrodes the lips and cheeks, sometimes disorganizing them completely. The Eustachian tube is frequently compressed by swelling, inducing deafness. Inflammation of the fauces, almost preventing deglutition. Burning pain in the fauces, as of incandescent coal. Trembling of the pharynx and the œsophagus; the swallowing was spasmodic, the spasm being frequently so violent that he came near suffocating.

Appetite, Stomach, Abdomen, etc: Want of appetite (from using a solution of the corrosive sublimate for several weeks). Inclination to vomit.—55. Vomiting with convulsive movements. Anxiety in the pit of the stomach. Great distention of the abdomen (from friction with the mercurial ointment). Excessive pinching in the abdomen. Intolerably stitching pain in the abdomen.—60. Affections of the liver. Perfect jaundice. Dangerous diarrhœa. Green stools. Stools accompanied with burning and smarting at the anus.—65. Frequent stools smelling like the fetid odor from the mouth. Constant tenesmus with frequent discharges of blood by the stool. The urine is emitted drop by drop, accompanied with burning (from the use of crude mercury which had been triturated with liquorice-wood.) Burning and acrid sensation while emitting the urine. Diabetes with excessive emaciation.—70. Inflammation of the orifice of the urethra, (from the internal use of the corrosive sublimate). Gonorrhœal discharge from the urethra.

Respiratory Organs: Continuous hoarseness. Cough. Spitting of blood.—75. Violent spitting of blood (from the internal use of the corrosive sublimate). Violent oppression of the chest and region of the heart. Violent asthma returning in paroxysms; he was neither able to walk nor stoop, lest he should suffocate. Suffocation.

General Symptoms: Trembling.—80. Violent trembling of the hands, and afterwards of the whole body. Fits of spasmodic contraction of the arms and legs. Local or general tetanic spasm. Pains in the loins and knees, and afterwards in the other limbs, which were at first transitory, but afterwards became fixed and piercing. Excessive pains in the muscles, tendons or joints, resembling rheumatic or arthritic pains.—85. Rheumatic pains, followed by a liability of the bones to break. Corrosive ulcers. Spongy, bluish ulcers, readily bleeding.

Ulcers which are excessively painful when touched, emitting an acrid, corrosive ichor, spreading quickly and forming unequal elevations and depressions as if corroded by insects, accompanied with an unequal, quick pulse; the patient has no sleep or rest, is dripping with sweat in the night; he is irritated and made impatient by the least cause. Eruption upon the skin, resembling the measle-eruption, accompanied with burning and itching (from friction with the mercurial ointment).—90. The skin of the chest, thighs and the lower part of the back is covered with a rash-eruption. Spots over the whole body, having the appearance of scorbutic spots, intermingled with an itch-like eruption, herpes and boils. Peeling off of the epidermis, especially on the hands and feet. Erysipelas (from the external use of the mercurial ointment). Thickening of the periosteum.—95. Exostoses. Caries and abscesses in the joints. Excessive emaciation. Exsiccation of the whole body. General emaciation and exhaustion of strength.—100. Excessive sensitiveness to electricity. General immobility, a sort of catalepsy. Paralysis of various limbs. Apoplexy. Fainting fits (from the fumes of quicksilver).—105. Repeated internal fainting fits. Want of strength. Continued sleeplessness.

Fever: The pulse is at first quick, intermittent, strong; afterwards trembling and weak. Fever; general irritability of the nervous system.—110. Fever, with painful local inflammations, terminating in gangrene. Lentescent fevers. Lentescent fever, with evident emaciation of the body (removed by selters-water and milk). Hectic fever. Acute, putrid fevers.—115. Exhausting sweats.

Moral Symptoms: Oppressed breathing, great aversion to liquids, afterwards a sort of rage, during which he tore every thing he could get hold of (from frictions with the mercurial ointment for nine days, in the case of a young man who was supposed to be affected with syphilis).

MOSCHUS (MUSK).

[The musk is obtained from an animal living in the mountains of Asia (the moschus moschiferus), and carrying that substance, which has the consistence of an ointment, in a hair-covered bag behind the umbilicus; the greenish musk of the shops is obtained by drying the natural substance.]

Moschus has been greatly abused, especially in modern times, and has been greatly employed empirically.

We have no correct idea of the convulsions which musk is said to cause; otherwise it might probably be advantageously used in certain convulsions of children.

Lentin, Zanetti, Morgenstern, Röbol, and others, have shown from experience that it cures certain kinds of tetanus; these cures are effected homœopathically, as may be seen from the following symptoms.

Musk will be found extremely useful for the tonic, spasmodic rigidity of hypochondriac individuals, provided it is given in the smallest quantity, say one pellet of the thirtieth potency; at any rate it will be found useful as a homœopathic intermediate remedy.

The excitement which musk produces in the genital organs is a primary effect which results in laxness and weakness of those parts. The continued action of musk upon the nerves weakens them and causes a number of nervous symptoms.

The smell of musk in clothes, etc., remains for years, and must even be removed by heat; for this reason it ought to be kept away with great care from chronic patients.

My co-observers are: Gross, Stapf and F. Hahnemann.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

Moschus is suitable for the following affections: nervous conditions.—Fits of weakness bordering on fainting.—Periodical fits of weakness, with lowering of the temperature of the skin, even at night when in bed, sinking irritability of the muscular and vascular system, weak, sluggish, intermittent pulse, failing of strength, increasing to deadly weakness.—Fainting fits.—Fainting fits of hysteric females.—Convulsions of both sexes and children.—Chronic spasms.—Tetanic spasms—The ailments increase by the body becoming cold.—Great sensitiveness of the body to the open air.—Somnolence.—Sleeplessness from nervous erethism.—Hypochondria with tonic spasms.—Hypochondria and Hysteria.—Paralytic conditions of the brain.—Stupefaction.— *Vertigo* with stupefaction, dizziness, congestion of blood to the head, and fits of tetanus and fainting.—Nervous headache.—Mouches volantes.—Amblyopia amaurotica.—Amaurosis.—Rustling, fluttering, and detonations in the ears.—Violent excitement of the sexual instinct in both sexes.—Impotence.—Congestion of blood to the uterus.—Spasmodic constriction of the larynx and lungs.—Spasmodic affection of the pneumo-gastric nerve.—Angina pectoris.—Drawing, paralytic cramp-pains in the upper and lower limbs.—Spasmodic movements of the upper and

lower limbs.—Spasmodic movements of the upper and lower extremities.

MOSCHUS.

HEAD: Vertigo. Vertiginous sensation in the head (from two grains of the powder). When moving the head ever so little, he experiences a vertiginous wavering before the eyes, as if something moved quickly up and down (immediately, even from the mere smell; from two grains, triturated with sugar and water, taking them in three doses in the space of two days). Vertigo in the forehead and before the eyes; worse when stooping. (a. $\frac{1}{8}$ h)—5. Vertigo with nausea, obliging him to lie down, accompanied with a desire for black coffee. (a. 30 h.) Stupefaction of the brain. Stupefying compressive headache at a small spot, directly over the root of the nose. (a. 1 h.) He sometimes feels as if he would lose his senses, accompanied with a general stupefying oppression of the brain, as if the brain were being compressed.—10. The upper part of the head feels tense, but without pain. The head feels as when one is intoxicated. Violent headache—15. Painfulness in the head, when moving it somewhat more than usual. Heaviness in the head. Her whole head aches, the pain moving hither and thither, as far as the nape of the neck, where it produces a tension; better in the open air, worse in a room. (a. 1 h.) Painful drawing in the head, from the occiput to the ears, and from the ears to the teeth; worse in the right side. (a. 3 h.)—20. Concealed, quick drawing in the temple. Spasmodic drawing through the whole head. Drawing pressure in the right temple, suddenly coming and going. General pressure in the top of the head and forehead. Sensation directly over the margin of the eye, as if a blunt body were being pressed into the brain. —25. Stupyefying pressure in the region of the left eyebrow. Ascension of blood to the head. Slight stitching in the forehead. Itching of the hairy scalp here and there, going off after scratching.

EYES: Smarting sensation in the eyes, as if caused by smoke, with lachrymation (from smelling).—30. Itching of the eyes; she is obliged to rub them. (a. ½ h.) Dimness of sight. Heat in the face, with dimness of sight. Pressure in the region of the left zygoma, suddenly and frequently coming and going. A cooling burning in the region of the right malar bone, coming and going suddenly. (a. 28 h.)

EARS: 35. Noise in the ears as of the rushing of the wings of a large bird, now in the right, now in the left ear, suddenly coming and going. (a. 60 h.)

NOSE: Bleeding from the nose. Momentary bleeding of the nose (from the smell). Sensation in the tip of the nose as of the creeping of an insect; he wipes the nose frequently for the purpose of removing it, but without any effect: finally it disappears of itself. (a. 28 h.)

TASTE, APPETITE AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Every thing tastes flat to her; milk has no taste at all.—40. Repeated, violent, audible eructations. Rising of air, accompanied with rising of a tasteless fluid into the mouth. Raw sensation in the fauces like heartburn, with some nausea, as in water-brash. Nausea seemed to rise into the pit of the stomach, with retraction of the umbilicus and cramp-like sensation. She has to remain in her bed for two afternoons, owing to nausea and headache.—45. Fits of nausea, six days in succession. Inclination to vomit, early in the morning (a. 22 h.) and evening. (a. 9 h.) Vomiting. After every dinner he feels a tightness in the pit of the stomach, with a smarting, burning sensation of soreness, three days in succession. Oppression of the stomach.—50. Feeling of repletion in the region of the stomach, increased even by moderate eating. (a. 3 h.)

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: Some oppression on the left side of the pit of the stomach. Soreness in and over the pit of the stomach (in the chest), especially during an inspiration, accompanied with anxiety in the chest. (a. 6 h.) Tensive pressure in the region of the stomach, with some painfulness of the abdomen; after the lapse of half an hour, the tensive pressure extended through the whole of the abdomen. (a. 1½ h.) Fine, sharp, shooting stitches in the right side, almost resembling a fine pinching; obliging him to rub.—55. Itching, fine stitch in the right side of the abdomen, below the short ribs; the itching continues after the stitch, obliging him to rub. Single, violent, deep stitches in the umbilical region, especially during an inspiration. (a. ½ h.) Violent grasping sensation over the umbilicus, arresting her breathing, and coming with a jerk. Simple aching in the right side of the abdomen, below the umbilicus.—60. Sensation as if the abdomen were too tight, without pain but with anxiety, preventing her from undertaking any work, and obliging her to run about; she went to see several acquaintances, but staid only a few minutes with each (immediately). Loud continual grunting in the abdomen, without flatulence; it disappears after a meal, and indeed commences to disappear already during the meal.

STOOL: Diarrhœa. Urging desire to emit flatulence and to evacuate the bowels; the stool looks natural; the evacuation is preceded, but not accompanied by the emission of con-

cealed flatulence. Retention of stool, several days.—65. Creeping at the orifice of the rectum, going off by rubbing.

GENITAL ORGANS:—65. It seems to excite the sexual organs. Excitement of the sexual organs of an old man.* Excites the menses.—70. Appearance of the menses, even from the mere smell. *Drawing and pushing in the direction of the genital organs; sensation as if the menses would appear.* (a. 9, 22 h.) The menses appeared six days too soon, and very copiously. (a. 5 d.)

RESPIRATORY ORGANS AND CHEST: Violent sneezing. The nose which had been obstructed by dry coryza, becomes suddenly free after a copious discharge.—75. Sensation in the throat as if it were irritated by the vapor of sulphur, with constriction of the trachea, from smelling the substance (immedidiately). During an inspiration, which is quite easy, he experiences a sensation as if he had inspired the vapor of sulphur. Sudden sensation in the upper part of the larynx, as if the breathing would become arrested, almost as when one inspires the vapor of sulphur. Suffocative constriction of the chest. Oppressed breathing; she has to take a deep inspiration.—80. Compression of the chest. Clawing sensation in the left side below the short ribs, during a deep inspiration. Repletion in the chest. Itching pinching in the side, near the short ribs. Intermittent, dull stitches in the left side, near the short ribs.—85. Dull, intermittent stitches in the left half of the chest. (a. 28 h.)

BACK: Intense painful pressure, as with a blunt body, on the left side over the os coccygis in the os sacrum. Violent drawing in the back, a tight feeling as before the menses. Intermittent, dull stitches on the left side of the dorsal spine, in the middle of the back. Drawing pressure in one of the posterior cervical muscles.

UPPER EXTREMITIES:—90. In the evening after lying down, he felt a drawing and stitching in the left forearm, from the wrist up to the elbow-joint, hindering sleep; she had to stretch the arm out of the bed, and to move it up and down to diminish the pain, for half an hour. (a. 6 h.) Clawing pressure on the inferior side of the left forearm, near the elbow. Paralytic drawing in the right forearm, directly over the wrist. Cramp-like drawing in the hands and fingers, as if a spasm were approaching. Half-dull stitching in the left hand.—95. Paralytic drawing in the left thumb, as if a cramp were setting in. Paralytic jerking in the left thumb. A sort of cooling burning in the anterior joint of the right index-finger. Simple

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* Primary effect.

pain in the interior of the anterior joint of the left index-finger; it causes the finger to tremble (immediately).

Lower Extremities: Paralytic jerking in the inner side of the left thigh.—100. Sudden pressure in the inner side of the left thigh. Clawing, dull pressure in the flesh of the right thigh, posteriorly, rather towards the outer side. Itching stinging in the anterior side of the thigh, obliging one to rub. Sharp pinching over the right knee. Simple pressure, with a feeling of weakness in the outer side of the left thigh, not far from the knee.—105. Sudden feeling of coldness in the outer parts of the left tibia. Sharp itching of the outer side of the left tibia, towards the calf; it disappears by rubbing. Paralytic pain (painful faint feeling) pervades the left leg from above downward, when sitting, as if it were near becoming rigid. Restlessness in the left leg, obliging one now to contract, now to stretch it; a paralytic feeling of rigidity, obliging him to move the leg now and then, in order to quiet it. When sitting, he is obliged to move his lower limbs constantly; otherwise they feel quite faint, and he then feels an uneasiness in his limbs as after a long journey on foot.—110. When keeping his lower limbs still, while sitting, they threaten to go to sleep; a sort of humming sensation. When drawing the feet in while sitting, he experiences a humming sensation in the legs, and partly in the thighs, as if they had become fatigued by a long journey, or were on the point of going to sleep. Clawing sensation in the little toe of the right foot, as if trodden upon. Burning pressure in the tips of the toes of the right foot.

General Symptoms: Pricking in all the muscles.—115. Itching, pinching and pricking in various parts of the body. Violent, intolerable burning of venereal herpes, which generally was without sensation. Hemorrhages. Bruised pain in the whole body. He knows not what is the matter with him; he is sometimes taken with a sort of uneasiness, a slight fainting sensation, going off again immediately.

Fits:—120. Tetanus. Convulsions. Violent convulsions of males and females. Hysteric ailments. Hypochondriac persons are affected by it.—125. Hysteric ailments even in males.* Fainting fits. Fainting fit with subsequent headache. When walking he does not feel any weakness, but when sitting down, he immediately feels a paralytic weakness in the knees, as if exhausted from fatigue.

Sleep: Coma.—130. He dreams incessantly, restless dreams; he was not able to lie long on the same side, for

* The moschus was mixed with ambra.

the parts upon which he lay were painful as if bruised and broken. (a. 24 h.) Dreams offending his honor, he fails in every undertaking, and gets angry on account of it. (a. 48 h.)

FEVER: Sensation as if a cool breeze were suddenly blowing upon him, especially the uncovered parts, more particularly the hands. When going into the open air, which was not very cold, he imagined it was very cold, and he seated himself near the stove. (a. 1½ h.)—135. Slight shuddering on the hairy scalp, whence it gradually steals over the whole body (immediately). His left hand feels warm, his right one cold; to the face both hands feel cool. (a. 2 h.) The pulse is more full, but by four or five beats slower than usual. (a. ¼ h.) The pulse is less full and much quicker, increasing from twelve to eighty-eight beats. (a. 6 h.) No thirst either during or after the shuddering.—140. After the shuddering a pleasant feeling of natural warmth pervades the whole body. (a. 10 m.) The pleasant feeling of natural warmth is again followed by a slight thrill of shuddering from the head through the whole body. (a 15 m.) Increase of warmth of the whole body, with copious exhalation and increased animation (immediately). Heat. Excessive erethism of the blood.—145. Burning heat over the whole body, in the evening when in bed, the right side appearing to be hotter, with a feeling of dryness and scraping in the throat and mouth, and moderate thirst; she had to uncover herself; accompanied with stitching (?) pain in the forehead, vertigo before the eyes, bruised feeling over the whole body, sleepless, restless; she tossed about, experienced a grasping together over the umbilicus which came on with a jerk, and a pressing towards the genital organs, with excessive ill-humor; the paroxysm lasted one hour. (a. 9 h.) Slight sweat every morning. Slight exhalation. Sweat without heat.

MORAL SYMPTOMS: *Palpitation of the heart*, as if in anxious expectation. (a. 4 h.) Fits of great anxiety. Out of humor (the first hours).

NUX VOMICA.

NUX VOMICA is especially suitable to persons of a cautious, ardent, vehement temperament, or who have a malicious, angry disposition.

The unpleasant symptoms which remain after the cessa-

tion of premature or profuse menses, may be obviated by Nux vomica.

This medicine acts more mildly when taken a few hours before retiring than at other hours of the day; necessity, of course, may require the exhibition of the drug at any other period. In sensitive persons especially, the exhibition of Nux in the morning excites unpleasant sensations, inasmuch as the most frequent and violent symptoms of Nux make their appearance in the morning.

Next to this the symptoms of Nux are most frequent shortly or immediately after a meal, and when exerting the mind; it is therefore necessary not to give it directly after a meal, or to exert the mind in any shape immediately after taking the medicine (nor ought this to be done after any other medicine); a few hours should always intervene between taking the medicine and the mental labor.

This drug cures likewise many chronic affections, occasioned by drinking too much wine or coffee, by a sedentary life, or by continued exertions of the mind; it likewise cures several epidemic diseases and acute fevers, especially those where the heat appears before the chills, or where the heat and chills are mingled.

Several kinds of dangerous catarrhal affections are likewise cured by Nux.

Nux is most suitable when the patient is worse in the morning, when he wakes at three o'clock in the morning, remains awake for several hours on account of a number of ideas crowding irresistibly upon his mind, and falls asleep again towards morning, the sleep being disturbed by heavy dreams, from which he wakes more weary than he was the evening before; or it is more suitable when persons are unable to keep themselves from sleeping in the evening several hours before bed-time.

This drug has alternate symptoms, both orders of symptoms being primary symptoms.

Nux is antidoted by wine, brandy and camphor; the headache and the want of appetite may be removed by coffee, the paralytic symptoms by Cocculus, the excessive sensitiveness and the asthma by Aconite, and the ill and vexed humor by Chamomile.

Physicians generally who are in the habit of imagining the power of drugs and their antidotes in the closet, have recommended vinegar and other vegetable acids as the best antidotes against Nux vomica and other violent vegetable substances. I know from experience, both in the treatment of men and animals, that Nux is not properly antidoted by acids.

The following symptoms exhibit almost the complete range of the action of Nux upon the body, mind and temperament.

My co-observers are Flaeming, Fr. Hahnemann, Wahle.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

The provings which Hahnemann has instituted with this drug, show at the first glance its whole physiological action upon the various organs and systems of the animal economy, viz.: the brain, the organs of sense, the spinal nerves, the nerves of motion and sensation in both extremities, the nerves going to the genital organs, the pneumogastric nerve; the circulatory system is also acted upon indirectly by Nux, its primary action being upon the nerves which regulate the circulation of the blood. In the second rank belong the phenomena which Nux is capable of realizing in the organs the functions of which are regulated by the splanchnic nerves, and in these nerves themselves, in the portal system, the liver, spleen, etc. The third order of symptoms embraces the action of Nux upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs, the intestinal canal, the uropœtic and genital organs of both sexes. It has but little influence on the lymphatic vessels, the glands, the skin, muscles, ligaments, periosteum, and the bones. Nux has been successfully employed in the treatment of the following affections: Neuralgia. Excessive sensitiveness to the open air. Liability to catarrhal sufferings from the least draft of air, such as shiverings, chilliness, toothache, colic, etc. Rheumatic affections with and without fever; tearing rheumatic pains; drawing-tensive rheumatic pains, with weakness and much feeling in the affected parts with cramp-pains, jerkings of single muscles and limbs.—Febrile rheumatic and catarrhal affections.—Rheumatic inflammation of the cellular tissue.—Paralytic pains. Muscular weakness, and difficulty of learning to walk, in children.—Congestion of blood to head and chest.—Erethism of the whole cerebro-spinal and the ganglionic system.—Excessive sensitiveness of sight, hearing, smell, taste; all external impressions of any kind, even contact, causing an oppressive sensation, concussion of the whole nervous system, convulsions, etc.—Tremor artuum, also when caused by inhalations of mercury, lead, etc.—Trembling of drunkards, opium-eaters. Spasmodic stiffness and inflexibility of the limbs.—St. Vitus' dance, more frequently in boys than girls.—Spasms and convulsions of single muscles, affecting various limbs in succession, and depending upon an irritation of the spine.—Tonic spasms as of electric shocks, spasmodic

jerking and stretching of the whole body, opisthotonos, emprosthotonos, pleurothotonos, occasioned by noise, contact, strong light, etc., the consciousness remaining undisturbed.—Tetanus, trismus.—Epilepsy, especially when occasioned by moral or gastric causes.—Precursory symptoms of sanguineous and nervous apoplexy.—Paraplegia.—Paraplegia caused by apoplexy of the brain.—Softening of the spinal marrow (in conjunction with Agaricus). Paralysis of the limbs, caused by various affections of the spinal marrow.—Paralysis with or without painfulness of the vertrebral column.—Paralysis from inhaling lead, mercury or arsenic.—Fainting fits occasioned by the least efforts, moral affections, pain, walking in the open air, at night, congestion of blood to the head and chest.—Great weakness and weariness in all the limbs.—Catarrhal cough after measles.—Boils.—Pseudo-erysipelas.—Old ulcers, with a bright-red swelling around, which comes on when the parts become cold, with tearing pains in the ulcer.—Chilblains with burning itching, bleeding rhagades and pale-red swelling.—Frozen limbs with a tolerably bright-red swelling.—Great sensitiveness of the corns.—Drowsiness in the daytime, especially in the morning and after dinner.—Sleep before the regular hour.—Sleeplessness from excessive mental activity.—Sleep disturbed by palpitation of the heart, anxiety, frightful dreams.—Stupefying sleep toward morning, with anxious, frightful dreams, and a feeling of weakness when waking. Remittent fever with gastric symptoms.—Intermittent fevers, the paroxysm being characterized by vertigo, headache, pain in the stomach, both aching and spasmodic, nausea, bitter and sour eructations, vomiting, etc.; or by chilliness, long-lasting coldness of the whole body, chattering of teeth, icy coldness of the hands and feet, blue nails, no thirst, tearing pains in the limbs and small of the back, these symptoms being succeeded by constant, general heat, aching in the sinciput, redness of the face, thirst, chilliness when uncovered, sweat; the apyrexia being characterized by violent gastric symptoms, bitter and putrid taste, bitter vomiting, stitches in the region of the liver, painfulness in the pit of the stomach, contractive pain in the stomach, swelling of the spleen, constipation, emaciation weakness, anxiety, irritability.—Quotidian, double-quotidian fever.—Tertian fever.—Quartan, double quartan. Intermittent fever with jaundice.—Gastric and bilious fevers.—Febris nervosa versatilis.—Typhus abdominalis, second stage.—Sadness, anguish, melancholy.—Melancholy with derangement of the gastric organs, from over-exertion of the mind, or abuse of spirituous drinks.—Nervous hypochondria, or when origina

ting in gastric disorder.—Delirium tremens.—Loss of consciousness, and stupefaction.—Vertigo with inclination to fall to the left side.—Nervous vertigo, with or without obscuration of sight, humming in the ears, staggering.—Apoplexy with loss of consciousness, sopor, paralysis of the limbs, of the organs of deglutition, lower jaw and sphincters.—Headache, generally most violent in the forenoon and after dinner.—Headache, increased by stormy weather, occasioned by excessive use of coffee, spirituous drinks, mental exertions, etc.—Stupefying, congestion, catarrhal headache.—Headache from gastric causes. —Aching pain over the root of the nose, the eyebrows, extending as far as the right temple, with paleness of face and cold sweat, every morning.—Hysteric headache.—Hemicrania.—Clavus hystericus.—Congestion of blood to the face, with violent pain in the forehead, vertigo, and fainting turns.—Catarrhal, rheumatic, arthritic and scrofulous inflammation of the lids and eyeballs.—Sugillations of the sclerotica.—Hemorrhage from the eye of a child.—Photophobia.—Presbyopia.—Mouches volantes.—Weakness of sight.—Amaurosis.—Otalgia.—Otitis. —Noises in the ear.—Hardness of hearing from cold.—Excessive sensitiveness to smell, idiopathic and consensual.—Rheumatic pain in the face.—Prosopalgia, tearing, with nightly exacerbation.—Rheumatic paralysis and distortion of one-half of the face.—Paralysis of one-half of the muscles of the face, brought on by cold and apoplexy of the brain.—Pimples in the face, in plethoric individuals.—Trismus.—Rheumatic, arthritic, purely nervous toothache.—Stitching, *drawing*, *tearing*, darting digging-up pain in sound and hollow teeth. Drawing, tearing toothache, without swelling of the cheek, most violent in the night, increasing by cold or warm food, and cold air.—Difficult dentition.—Fetid smell from the mouth, from deranged stomach.—Catarrhal angina.—Spasm of the fauces. Spastic and paralytic dysphagia.—Sour, bitter, slimy and putrid taste.—Complete want of appetite, with coated tongue, and morbidly changed taste.—Gastric ailments of every kind: cramp of the stomach, heart-burn, eructations, sour, bitter and putrid water-brash, vomiting.—Complaints from abuse of spirits.—Hæmatemesis. Morbus niger.—Dyspepsia.—Cardialgia. Incipient scirrhus of the cardia and the pylorus, with disposition to hæmorrhoids, indolent stool.—Acute and chronic affections of the liver.—Hepatelgia with constipation.—Swelling and induration of the liver from abuse of Cinchona and Mercury.—Jaundice.—Colic from biliary calculi.—Colic of pregnant females.—Cutting colic from cold.—Enteralgia.—Enterodynia.—Neuralgia cœliaca (in conjunction with Arsenic).—

Flatulent colic.—Hypochondriac and hysteric spasms of the abdomen.—Venous congestion of the abdomen. Umbilical hernia in children and females.—Incarcerated hernia.—Incarcerated femoral hernia.—Fæculent vomiting from mechanical closing of the intestinal canal.—Costiveness.—Constipation from paralysis of the intestines, or from constriction of the rectum.—Thick and hard stool.—Dysenteric stool with tenesmus.—Protalgia.—Hæmorrhoidal congestion.—Inflamed hæmorrhoidal tumors.—Excessive hæmorrhage ftom the rectum and anus after every stool.—Prolapsus of the rectum.—Tænia. —Ascarides.—Lithiasis.—Pains in one or the other kidney, extending afterwards along the course of the ureter, ceasing with the entrance of a stone into the bladder, frequently accompanied by spasmodic vomiting and retching, violent spasmodic pains in the abdomen, convulsions, and emission of urine, which comes out in drops at first, and is either bloody or has the appearance as if tinged with Sepia.—Strangury. Ischury. Dysuria. Spasms of the bladder. Hæmorrhoids of the bladder. Hæmaturia.—Paralysis of the bladder.—Exuresis nocturna of children.—Hæmorrhage from the urethra. Spasmodic contraction of the urethra.—Chronic gonorrhœa.—Spasmodic, strangulating pains in the spermatic cords, with swelling and hardness of the testicle which is drawn up. Inflammatory swelling of the testicle.—Impotence.—Spasms in the uterus, contractive and griping, with discharge of coagulated blood.—Feeble and premature catamenia.—Premature and profuse catamenia.—Menstrual colic.—Dysmenorrhœa. —Apprehensive mood, with qualmishness in the pit of the stomach after the premature catamenia.—Internal swelling of one side of the vagina.—Recent prolapsus uteriana vaginæ.—Complaints during pregnancy: head and toothache.—Congestions to head and chest.—Vomiting and abdominal spasms.—Vomiting of pregnant females.—Constipation.—Premature labor-pains.—After-pains.—Violent after-pains with pressure upon the rectum.—Drawing pains in the nipples, with soreness of the same.—Convulsions, ophthalmia, umbilical hernia of new-born children.—Inflammatory stage of coryza.—Dry coryza.—Excessive sensitiveness of the respiratory organs.—Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages.—*First stage of catarrh of the larynx and trachea.*—Catarrhal affections of persons who suffer with hæmorrhoids, with violent titillation in the throat, and little or no secretion of mucus.—Constrictive spasm in the larynx.—Cough proceeding from roughness and titillation in the larynx, increased by motion, reading, reflection. Titillating cough with distensive head-

ache, and bruised pain in the abdomen.—First stage of hooping cough.—Pneumonia.—Parapleuritis.—Pricking pains in the left side of the chest.—Neuralgia of the chest.—Neurosis of the pneumo-gastric nerve.—Pleurodynia.—Spasm in the chest.—Dyspnœa.—Asthma.—Suffocative fits after midnight.—Asthma humidum nocturnum.—Spasm of the heart.—Angina pectoris.—Myelitis, acute and chronic.—Spinal irritation, aching, tensive and burning pains, with painfulness of the vertebræ to the touch, paralytic sensation in the limbs, alternating with clonic spasms.—Neuralgic affections of the spinal marrow and the sentient and motor nerves coming from the affected parts.—Spasms of the dorsal muscles after a cold.—Pain in the small of the back after catching cold by the feet.—Stitching and bruised pain in the small of the back.—Periodical pain in the small of the back, extending up to the shoulder and down to the genital organs, increased by motion and accompanied with constipation.—Rheumatic affections of the limbs.—Paralysis of the left arm.—Paresis of the hands, in drunkards.—Ischias.—Ischias with nightly pains as if the limb were broken.—Lumbago. Spasms in the lower extremities, after a cold.—Paralysis or paresis of the foot.—Pseudo-erysipelas of the knee and foot.—Cramp in the calf.—Cramp-like contraction of the soles and toes.—Burning-stitching, intense pain, with swelling of the heel, increased by walking.

Large doses are antidoted by wine, coffee, camphor and opium.

NUX VOMICA.

Head: Stupefaction of the brain. Intoxication. (a. 2 h.) Vertigo. Vacillating sensation in the brain.—5. *Fits of Vertigo, sensation as if his brain turned in a circle, with momentary loss of consciousness.* Vertigo, as if he would fall to one side. (a. 68 h.) Vertigo with obscuration of sight. Sensation of vertigo moving hither and thither in the brain. (a. 6 h.) Vertigo, an hour and a half after dinner. 10. Vertigo after a meal when walking, abating while standing. (a. 1 h.) Vertigo while eating. Vertigo with obscuration of sight while eating, somewhat as when one suddenly comes out of the cold and enters a warm room. Strange dulness about the head; when moving it the blood presses toward it, the rest of the body feeling lazy. Vertigo, when he eructates.—15. Vertigo, as if he neither heard nor saw any thing, and as if he would fall; it is felt while sneezing and coughing, or when rising again after stooping low. Vertiginous wavering when

walking, as if one would fall to one side or backward. When lying on the back, he is unable to raise his head, owing to vertigo and obscuration of sight. (a. 24 h.) Vertigo two evenings in succession after lying down, as if the bed turned round with her. Vertigo with fainting (immediately).—20. Headache, as if the head felt empty. *Intoxication. Cloudiness of the head, as from intoxication.* Intoxication rising to the head. Dreary feeling in the head, as from nightly revelry.—25. Headache in the morning, as if one had not slept over night. *Gloominess of the head after dinner, returning in twenty-four hours.* (a. 24, 72 h.) The forepart of the head feels obscured in the evening, while in the open air, as if he were going to lose his consciousness for a moment. (a. 24 h.) The posterior part of the head feels obscured. Whizzing and whirling in the brain and ear.—30. Humming in the forehead, afternoon and evening. Stupid feeling in the head, in the open air and the light of the sun. Stupefying headache early in the morning when in bed, upon waking, disappearing after rising. (a. 16 h.) Stupid feeling in the head when holding it erect; when stooping with the head, he experiences a sensation in the forehead as if something heavy descended in it. When stooping he experiences an excessive weight in the head.—35. *Giddiness and heaviness in the head early in the morning, as from intoxication.* Heaviness in the head, early in the morning. (a. 4 d.) Headache when stooping, as if something heavy were falling into the forehead. Headache, like a sort of heaviness in the brain, early in the morning. Headache after dinner, consisting in heaviness and pressure, especially when moving the eyes. (a. 16 h.)—40. Aching pain in the head. (a. 5 m.) When closing the eyelids, he feels a pain (aching?) in the middle of the brain, as is felt after vomiting. Aching pain in the forehead, relieved by laying the head upon the table, aggravated by the open air, accompanied with weariness of the feet when going up stairs. (a. 3 h.) Aching pain in the forehead, as if he had not slept enough. Aching pain over the left eye, with pain in the bones as if he had knocked them against something; he was not able to open his eye.—45. Aching pain over the orbit of the right eye, early in the morning when in bed, while lying on the right side, and going off when turning to the opposite side or the back. *Aching pain in the occiput, in the morning immediately after leaving the bed.* He wakes early in the morning, and, while his eyes are yet closed, he feels a pain in the middle of the brain. (a. 12 h.) Drawing pain, deep in the head, in the region of the vertebra, with pressure from

above downward. Pain in the occiput, as if the brain were being pressed or pushed forward.—50. Tensive headache, at night. Tensive headache in the forehead. *Clawing headache.* Headache when reflecting ever so little while lying down, as if the brain were being pressed asunder. Headache, a pressing in the occiput from within outward, in both sides of the occiput, as if the skull were pressed asunder, with heat in the brain; the pain is momentarily relieved by pressing the parts together with the hands, for twenty hours. (a. 11 h.)—55. The headache wakes him in the night. He has a pain in both temples from exerting his mind. Aching and throbbing pain in the vertex, when exerting his attention. Headache early in the morning when in bed, as if over the whole surface of the brain, as if the skull would burst. (a. 10 h.) Headache, the brain feeling oppressed and bruised.—60. Headache, early in the morning while in bed, as if his head had been struck with an axe, going off after rising. Headache, as if the brain were cleft. (a. 8 h.) Headache, early in the morning while lying on the left side, she feels a pain in the right hemisphere of the brain as if torn; the pain disappears when turning to the right, painful side. (a. 52 h.) Tearing pain in the head, extending to the root of the nose and the upper jaw, aggravated by walking. Tearing in the vertex, forehead, eyes, with qualmishness and nausea in the region of the chest and the organs of speech. (a. 2, 12 h.)—65. *Drawing-tearing headache.* Tearing in the head along the ear from above downward. (a. 40 h.) Tearing headache after a meal, with a feeling of heat in the cheeks and a feeling of chilliness over the body, at least in the hands. Drawing-tearing and burning pain in the head, early in the morning. (a. 60 h.) Burning in the brain behind the os frontis.—70. Drawing pains in the head. (a. 6 h.) *Drawing pain in the temples, afterwards in the forehead, and lastly in the occiput.* Drawing pain in the right hemispher of the brain, near the ear, from below upwards. (a. 1 h.) Drawing in the back part of the head, as if she felt chilly in that part. (a. 120 h.) Drawing movement here and there in the forehead, in the direction of the root of the nose.—75. Painless drawing here and there in the brain. Groaning and shaking sensation in the brain, when walking and running. Bubbling sensation in the head, with sense as of flagging as of sails, while walking. Single jerks in the head. (a. 8 d.) Drawing-jerking headache, early in the morning.—80. Single shocks in the head. [Headache early in the morning, a constant pecking (dull-stitching headache) worse when stooping,

when it feels as if part of the forehead would fall out.] Violent jerks or dull stitches in the left hemisphere of the brain, from the orbit to the parietal and occipital bones, shortly after a meal. (a. 10 h.) Single violent stitches in the head. (a. 6 h.) Headache, commencing a few hours before dinner, increasing after dinner; followed by violent stitches in the left temple, with nausea and sour vomiting; these symptoms disappear in the evening after lying down.—85. Stitching and pressure over the eyelids. Pain in one-half of the head, from time to time, as if a nail were gradually being driven into the parietal bone from the upper part of the head. (a. 1 h.) Intolerable (digging-up) headache, commencing early in the morning when lying in the bed, and going off after rising. (a. a few h.) Headache shortly before dinner. Hemicrania in the afternoon (from 4 o'clock until night), accompanied with faintness and weariness.—90. Headache in the outer parts of the head, as if the hair of the occiput were painful. One portion of the scalp feels bruised; the hair covering that part stands on end, and is painful to the touch. (a. 8 h.) Drawing pain in the outer parts of the head. The scalp on the top of the head feels bruised when touched. *The scalp feels painful, more so when touched.*—95. Pain, in a rough wind, as if the scalp were sore; nevertheless that portion of the scalp is not painful to the touch. (a. 6 h.) Red, painful pimples or blotches on the hairy scalp and in the face, the tips of which became filled with pus. (Itching and gnawing in the hairy scalp and nape of the neck, as when an ulcer is healing, especially in the forenoon.) Painful, small tumors on the forehead. —100. Creeping in the forehead and vertex.

FACE: Itching and crawling in the face, as if fleas were walking over it, going off by scratching, but returning shortly. Excessive formication in the face. Sensation of tension in the face, around the mouth, eyes and nose, these places being evidently bloated. Painless drawing in the face, when stooping. —105. Jerking in the right side of the face, as if one were pulling a thread, in the evening. Jerking in the facial muscles, in the evening, after lying down. Tingling in various parts of the cheeks, which are red and hot. (a. 1—12 h.) Small pustules on the cheeks. Wretched, pale, yellowish, clay-colored complexion; the sclerotica has a natural appearance.—110. Red, swollen countenance. Pain in the skin over the left eye, as if he had burnt himself.

EYES: Pain of the right eyebrow when touching it. Drawing, tearing pain in the eyelids. Twitching of the eyelids.—115. Closing of the eyelids, as if the upper eyelid were too

heavy, accompanied with an effusion of tears. Pressure on the upper eyelids, especially early in the morning. Itching in the anterior part of the eyelids. (a. 1½ h.) Itching of the eyelids in the evening, in the direction of the inner canthus. (a. 12 h.) Burning, itching pain of the eyelid.—120. The margin of the eyelids is painful, as if it had been rubbed sore, especially when touched, and early in the morning. The canthus are painful as if sore. *The inner canthus is painful as if made sore by friction.* (a. 2 h.) *Suppurating canthus:* The outer canthus is agglutinated early in the morning.—125. A feeling of erosive dryness in the inner canthi, early in the morning when in bed. Smarting in the inner canthi, as of acrid tears. *Smarting in the eyes, especially the outer canthus, as if occasioned by salt; with lachrymation.* Dryness of the right eye. (a. 1 h.) Burning in the eyes, without any inflammation.—130. Tingling burning in the eyes. Bruised pain in the left eye, with purulent gum in the outer canthus. (a. 5 d.) (Prickings in the eyes.) Itching of the eyeball. (a. 2 h.) Itching of the eyes, relieved by friction.—135. The eyes are filled with tears, as in lippitudo, or dry coryza. Painless sugillations in the sclerotica. (a. 14 h.) Painless redness in the left outer canthus, early in the morning. Exsudation of blood from the eye. Glistening, staring eyes.—140. Swelling of the eyes, the sclerotica being marked with red bands, and an aching tensive pain being experienced in the eye. Ophthalmia. Photophobia. Intolerance of the light of day, early in the morning, with obscuration of sight. Complete obscuration of sight, for a few hours, like amaurosis. (a. 24 h.)—145. Luminous vibrations out of the direction of the visual ray, especially on the left side, in the forenoon (Herz's false vertigo). (a. 24 h.) The objects appear brighter than usual. Black and gray motes before the eyes, with stupefaction of the head. Presbyopia. Contraction of the pupils (the first hours).—150. Dilatation of the pupils with very slow breathing.

Ears: Stitching pressure, several times, in the region of the external orifice of the ear. Itching in the inner ear, through the tube of Eustachius, obliging him to swallow frequently, and disturbing his night's rest. Creeping titillation and itching in the inner ear. Single sharp shocks in the inner ear, resembling otalgia. (a. 6 h.)—155. Stitches in the ear, early in the morning, when in bed, obliging one to exclaim. (a. 9 d.) Lancinations in the inner ear from without inward, towards evening. (a. 6 h.) Sharp shocks in the inner ear. (a. 8 h.) Pain in the inner ear, partly shocks, partly clawing, a sort of otalgia. (a. 12 h.) *Tingling hissing in the ears.*—160. Chirping

in the ear, at night, as of a cricket. *Ringing in the ears.* (a. 2, 4 h.) (Humming and buzzing in the ears, as of bees.) Roaring in the ears, early in the morning when rising. (a. 12 h.) Noise in the ears as of a fulling machine, at night.—165. Hollow sensation in the ears, early in the morning, causing one's own words to resound in one's own ears, disappearing after dinner. (a. 5 d.) When chewing and compressing the jaws, he feels a stitching-drawing pain towards the inner ear, almost like cramp. (a. 4 h.)

External Mouth: Intolerable itching of the nose. He drew his mouth to one side. Lockjaw, with perfect consciousness.—170. Sensation in the muscles of mastication and jaws, as if lockjaw were coming on, or as if the jaws became closed, although their motion was quite easy. Drawing pain in the muscles of mastication. Ulcerated corners of the lips. *Painful peeling off of the lips.* (a. 3 h.) Itching pimples over the margin of the upper lip.—175. Sore feeling on the inner surface of the lower lip. Little ulcer on the inner surface of the lower lip, painful when touched. An ulcer on the vermilion border of the lip, covered with scurf and affected with a burning pain. Ulcerated scurfs on the margin of the lip, causing a stinging pain while forming. Stitching in the upper and lower lip, early in the morning.—180. Rhagades in the middle of the lower lip. (a. 12 h.) Miliary pimples around the lips, containing pus. One single hair of the beard over the lip is painful to the touch, as if a splinter were sticking in the flesh. (a. 5. h.)

Jaws and Teeth: A blotch in the skin of the lower jaw which is painful only when touched. Itching pimples on the chin, the larger one being surrounded with a red areola.—185. Herpetic eruption on the lower part of the chin. *Swelling of the gums.* Painful swelling of the gums, with painful pimples on the inner surface of the lip and on the tongue, as in mercurial ptyalism. Swelling of the gums, with pain, with a throbbing sensation in the swelling, as if an ulcer were breaking open. Swelling of the gums to the size of a finger, with throbbing pain as in an abscess, hindering eating, for five days. —190. Swelling of the gums with drawing pain. Ulcer in the region of the cuspidatus, with drawing and burning pain. Swelling of the gums, with toothache, previous to dinner. Swelling of the gums with toothache, commencing with pressure. (a. 1 h.) Toothache early in the morning, as if the gums were sore.—195. Continuous painful soreness in the teeth, aggravated by fatiguing the head, and by reflection. Constant toothache, when walking in the open air, like a quiet feeling of soreness, especially when opening the mouth. Darting pain in the teeth, as if caused by swelling of the gums. Darting

pain in the teeth synchronous with the pulse, and accompanied with swelling of the gums. Darting pain in the teeth, with jerkings in the ear; also twitching and screwing sensation in the ear, early in the morning, immediately on waking, and in the evening.—200. Toothache after dinner; at first it is felt like a blow or stitch in the tooth; this is followed by a humming in the tooth, or a sort of painful roaring, extending as far as the eyes, and aggravated by walking in the open air, continuing from time to time until deep in the night, when it abates by wrapping up the cheek very warm; when returning again it commences with prickings. Single dartings in the open air, ending with a stitch. Drawing toothache, accompanied with stitches in one row, especially when inspiring the open air with an open mouth. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) *Drawing toothache with stitches in an uncertain tooth.* Drawing pain in a hollow tooth when rubbing the tongue against it.—205. Pain in the hollow tooth, moving toward the head, when the air enters the hollow tooth. Drawing pain, now in a lower, now in an upper molar tooth, followed by drawing in the remaining molar teeth in the direction of the front teeth, especially immediately after dinner and supper; red, hot spots appearing upon the cheeks and neck, and the mind being full of despair and disposed to indulge in reproaches. Drawing toothache occasioned by warm drinks and soups. Tearing toothache; it attacks at first a hollow tooth, from which it extends now through the upper, now through the lower jaw, afterwards affecting the facial bones and next the head, occasioning a tearing pain in the temple of the affected side, returning in paroxysms, being appeased for some time by sleep, but brought on again by cold water, or by a few crumbs having got into the hollow tooth. (a. 2 h.)—210. Boring-gnawing toothache, neither aggravated nor diminished by contact or mastication, abating upon the inspiration of cold air, but increased by the warmth of the room. Digging-up toothache when exerting the head or when reflecting; afterwards, towards evening, one of the submaxillary glands becomes painful. (a. 9 h.) Stitching toothache, in several teeth of either jaw. Dull-stitching toothache in one of the upper incisores. Toothache, as if the tooth were dislocated, or had become loose by biting, and were vacillating, accompanied with single long stitches, which are only felt when inspiring the open air with the mouth wide open.—215. Vacillating tooth, with dull pain, increased by mastication, late in the evening and early in the morning before rising from the bed. (a. 12 h.) *Vacillating teeth.* Vacillation of a sound tooth, which is only painful when pushing it. Falling out of sound teeth which

had never been loose before. Drawing-tearing pain in the jaws.—220. Drawing pain in the cervical muscles.

Internal Mouth: White tongue. (a. 20 h.) Difficult speech. She is not able to talk aloud. Dryness in the forepart of the mouth, especially at the tip of the tongue.—225. Dryness in the mouth, without thirst, early in the morning, as when one takes spirits the evening previous. Dryness in the mouth, after midnight, as if the tongue were adhering to the palate, without thirst, and nevertheless a quantity of mucus in the fauces. (a. 5 h.) Itching of the left side of the root of the tongue. Painful pimples in the forepart of the palate, behind the upper incisores. (a. 40 h.) Painful vesicles on the tongue. (a. 6 h.)—230. Pricking in the tip of the tongue after lying down, when on the point of falling asleep in the siesta. (a. 2 h.) Early in the morning the mouth and fauces are covered with mucus, and the canthi are filled with yellow gum. (a. 16 h.)

Pharynx and Œsophagus: *Pain in the throat as if rough and sore*, near the palate; slimy raw and sore feeling, as if occasioned by an acrid substance in the mouth, gums, tongue, and palate. Swelling of the velum pendulum palati, with aching pain, also between the acts of deglutition, and a smarting sensation behind the velum pendulum palati. (a. 32 h.)—235. Swelling of the velum pendulum palati and the uvula, as if thickened by mucus, especially perceptible during deglutition. (a. 8 h.) Sore throat, as if caused by a swelling in the region of the palate, not perceptible while drinking. Sore throat; pressure in the throat, perceptible only when swallowing the saliva, not when swallowing the food. Sore throat; sensation of swelling in the pharynx, more during than between the acts of deglutition. Single stitches in one side of the throat, between the acts of deglutition, especially perceptible when stooping and going up stairs. (a 1, 24 h.)—240. Itching pricking in the fauces in the direction of the ears, during deglutition, and when moving the jaws. Pricking in the upper part of the throat in the afternoon. (a. 7 h.) Stitching in the uvula and the submaxillary glands during deglutition, with shuddering in the daytime, sweat in the night and headache. Aching-stitching sore throat, as if a plug were lodged in the throat, more felt between than during the acts of deglutition. Sore throat; sore rawness in the fauces, felt only when inspiring cold air and during deglutition.—245. Sore throat during deglutition, as if the throat were raw (without pricking). Burning in the fauces, as if occasioned by heartburn. Burning (boiling) sensation in the pharynx, to the top of the throat.

Burning in the throat at night; she has to sit down; when lying down she feels worse. Burning in the œsophagus, up to the mouth.—250. *Heartburn.* Scraping sensation in the throat, and in the region of the orifice of the larynx, as after rancid heartburn. (a. 8 h.) Rancid heartburn as if one has eaten too much rancid grease. (1 6 h.) *Scraping-scratching sensation in the throat, as after an attack of heartburn.* Scraping and scratching sensation in the throat, as if the skin had been eroded with a sharp instrument, not felt during deglutition.—255. *Frequent accumulation of saliva in the mouth* (the first twelve hours). Copious water flows out of the mouth when stooping, without nausea. Frequent discharge of watery saliva from the mouth, (water-brash). The saliva flows out of the mouth during sleep. (a 20 h.) Sanguinolent saliva.—260. Expectoration of blackish, almost coagulated blood, at first at two o'clock in the morning, afterwards at two o'clock in the afternoon, with a peculiar taste in the mouth and a smell of blood in the nose; a little blood coming out of the nose, when blowing it.

Taste and Appetite: Sour taste in the mouth, and sour smell from the same. *Sour taste in the mouth*, especially early in the morning. Food and drink leave a sour taste in the mouth.—265. Sour taste in the mouth, immediately after eating, the food having a natural taste. Bread tastes sour to her, no other kind of food does. Sourish taste in the mouth after drinking milk. Milk seems to sour upon his stomach. (a. 15 h.) (Early in the morning he has a saltish taste.)—270. He hawks up a saltish mucus from the fauces. Ugly taste in the mouth. Disagreeable taste and smell in the mouth and nose, almost like sulphur. (Disagreeably sweetish taste and smell.) Bad slimy taste in the mouth, partly as of herbs, partly metallic, early in the morning.—275. Disgusting, herb-like taste in the fauces, almost like the herb of carrots. (a. 1 h.) Beer tastes to her like herbs. Taste in the mouth as if the stomach were spoiled. In the morning the milk tastes as if spoiled. He wakes in the morning with dry fauces, and experiences a very bad smell from the throat after rising.—280. After eructating, a bad vapor seems to come out of his mouth. *Putrid taste low down in the pharynx, when hawking up mucus.* (a. 2 h.) Putrid taste in the mouth. Putrid taste in the mouth early in the morning before breakfast, going off after breakfast. Putrid taste in the mouth early in the morning, as if coming from hollow teeth.—285. *Putrid or bitter taste in the mouth early in the morning, nevertheless food and drink have a good taste.* While expectorating he experiences a bitter taste low down in the pharynx. Bitter taste in the mouth, not of the food. Bitter taste while spitting.—290. Bread tastes

smoky to him. Food has either little or no taste to him. Milk at breakfast has no taste to her. Meat has no taste to him. Constant want of appetite.—295. Coffee has no taste to him. (a. 3 h.) Diminished appetite. *Aversion to food* (immediately). Acidulated (brown) bread is disagreeable to him. Aversion to bread.—300. Aversion to rye bread; it causes water to accumulate in his mouth. He eats without an appetite. Food and drink have a fetid smell. Loss of appetite after half an hour's walking.—305. *Aversion* to the ordinary food and drink, and *the usual tobacco and coffee.* Thirst in the afternoon and evening. (Desire for milk.) He is thirsty, nevertheless water and beer are disagreeable to him. Smoking makes him feel nauseated. (a. 3, 8 h.)—310. Desire for tobacco (in the first hours). Great hunger, also early in the morning. (a. 15 h.) Hunger, nevertheless aversion to food. Disagreeable sensation in the stomach and abdomen, as if they were empty, accompanied with hunger, an hour before dinner. Periodical canine hunger in the afternoon, especially after drinking white beer; after taking a little swallow of it, he becomes hungry, and if he lets the hunger pass off without eating, he feels as if he were replete with food.—315. He is hungry, but even if he eats ever so little, he feels at once full to the mouth. (a. 3 h.)

Gastric Symptoms: Sick feeling after a meal, and as if he had overloaded his stomach in spite of his sickness. Pressure at the stomach after a meal, with return of the herb-like and metallic taste. Dissatisfied and sad after a meal. Hypochondriac after a meal; the least cause affected him.—320. Chilliness and coldness after a meal. Chilliness after dinner and supper. A good deal of heat after dinner, especially in the face; the heat seemed to arise from the abdomen; the most sweat was on the whole of the back. Heat and redness of the cheeks after a meal, with dulness of the head. Heat on the cheeks, after a meal, accompanied with a more violent feeling of heat like burning in the interior of the cheeks, the pupils being very dilatable, with photophobia, and chilliness and goose-flesh on the arms. (a. 3 h.)—325. Great dryness in the back part of the fauces. Heat in the head during dinner. A sort of fainting during dinner, with nausea and flushes of heat; all this went off in the recumbent posture. When eating he has sweat on the forehead and the hairy scalp. (a. 2 h.) After dinner he felt suddenly qualmish; afterwards he was attacked with vertigo and fainting turns; lastly eructations without taste or smell. (a. 13 d.)—330. Eructations after a meal. Frequent or painful eructations. She frequently

feels as if she would eructate, but she is not able; in this case she feels as if the æsophagus were contracted by a spasm. After a meal a watery fluid is gulped up.—335. Bitter eructations before breakfast. *Gulping up of a bitter and sour fluid* (a. 6 h.), also at night. (a. 12 h.) Sour eructations reaching as far as the tongue (after a morning walk). Three hours after a meal, he has eructations having a sour taste and smell, with yawning. (a. 8 h.)—340. *Frequent hiccough*, without any apparent cause. Hiccough before dinner. (a. 24 h.) Thirst without the body being hot; nevertheless the stomach is incommoded by the beverage. (a. 6 h.) Thirst; the drink has a good taste, but shortly after taking the drink, he is attacked with nausea and inclination to vomit in the evening. (a. 12 h.) Nausea.—345. Nausea when she begins to eat. Nausea an hour before dinner. (a. 16 h.) *Nausea early in the morning*. Qualmish about the heart early in the morning, with nausea and flow of saliva; shuddering in the afternoon. Nausea early in the morning, pervading different parts of the body as if every part were in a state of fermentation. (a. 12 h.)—350. Qualmish and anxious, nauseated and sick after a meal, as if one had taken a drastic; the sensation arose from the pit of the stomach. Aversion to what one had just been eating, after a meal, especially when remaining up. Nausea after a meal. (a. 40 h.) Nausea in the afternoon (at five o'clok). (a. 20 h.) Neausea in the pit of the stomach in the afternoon, but not unto vomiting. (a. 3 d.)—355. Qualmishness after a meal as if one would vomit. Palpitation of the heart, followed by inclination to vomit although the tongue is clean. Inclination to vomit immediately after a meal. Nausea after a meal and after drinking, the nausea is followed by drinking, and after drinking the abdomen becomes distended as if it were swollen.—360. Sensation as if one would vomit when hawking up mucus. (a. 4 h.) Vomiting. (a. 1 h.) Violent vomiting.—365. Vomiting of some mucus in the forenoon. (a. 20 h.) Vomiting of sour-smelling and sour-tasting mucus towards evening, with headache, being a sort of tearing (?) around the lower portion of the skull. (a. 9 h.)

STOMACH: Hæmatemesis. Vomiting or gulping up of blood from the stomach. (a. 1 h.) Aching spasmodic pain from the fauces down to the pit of the stomach, early in the morning.—370. Scraping sensation in the pit of the stomach. Constant pressure in the region of the heart. The region of the stomach is very sensitive to the pressure; he could not let his hand remain upon the stomach, lest he should feel nauseated. Sick feeling in the pit of the stomach, towards evening, as if

nauseated. Constant pain in the stomach.—375. Violent pain in the stomach. Pressure in the stomach as of a stone. Pressure in the stomach after eating but little (early in the morning). Aching pain in the region of the stomach, directly after a meal, as if he had eaten too much. (a. 5 h.) Pressure in the pit of the stomach and abdomen, with distention, after a meal.—380. Oppression in the pit of the stomach. Drinking is immediately followed by a pressure in the pit of the stomach which causes asthma and is accompanied with distention of the abdomen. (a. 2 h.) Pressure, a few inches below the pit of the stomach, causing eructations. Pressure below the pit of the stomach, especially after walking in the open air; when sitting, it does not abate until a quarter of an hour has elapsed. Chronic pain in the stomach and epigastric region.—385. Pressing in the epigastric region early in the morning, followed by cutting in the abdomen with continued nausea. (a. 24 h.) Pressure in the epigastrium as of a stone, increased by walking, diminished by sitting down. (a. 14 h.) Tension in the stomach, and above. Drawing-tensive pain in the abdomen.—390. Tension across the stomach (epigastrium) in the afternoon (at three o'clock), followed by pain in the abdomen, as if every part of it were raw and sore. Spasms in the abdomen. Pain in the abdomen, when walking, at every step, as if every part in it were sore. Pain in the epigastrium, as if the clothes were too tight. *Contractive, clawing pain in the stomach.*

ABDOMEN:—395. Clawing-aching pain in the side of the abdomen. Clawing-aching pain in the abdomen, and fermenting borborygmi, followed by watery diarrhœa, early in the morning. (a. 24 h.) *Contractive pain in the hypochondria.* (a. 6, 12 h.) *Contractive pain in the abdomen.* Repletion in the abdomen after eating but little, and even when scarcely beginning.—400. Sensation of internal swelling in the side of the abdomen, below the short ribs. *Distention of the pit of the stomach, which is painful to the touch.* Sensation in the region of the stomach, as if something were turning about. Gurgling in the side of the abdomen, with anxiety. Beating in the region of the stomach.—405. Beating sensation in the region of the stomach, after supper, most perceptible when touching the part. (a. 24 h.) Beating pain in and below the region of the liver, as if an ulcer were forming. Jaundice, with aversion to food and short fainting fits; afterwards weak and sick feeling. *Fine-pricking pain in the region of the liver.* (a. a few hours.) Thrill of chilliness across the region of the liver, a creeping sensation.—410. Spasmodic pain in the left side of

the abdomen, accompanied with qualmishness which is especially felt in the pit of the stomach. Griping and clutching, as with talons, in the epigastrium, going and coming. Griping and digging-up in the abdomen. Griping and pinching around the umbilicus, after eating something. Fulling and kneading sensation in the umbilical region, or as if something which is moving down from the upper limbs were forming into a ball. —415. Cramp or griping in the stomach, towards morning, as if occasioned by a drastic, changing to a burning in the pit of the stomach. Burning in the region of the orifice of the stomach. Burning sensation in the pit of the stomach, coming from below. A sort of cooling burning, as saltpetre excites upon the tongue, from the pit of the stomach to the pharynx, especially at night. Burning pain in the pit of the stomach, and lower down, shortly after supper, with anxiety.—420. Sensation of an increase of temperature in the abdomen, early in the morning. Sensation of warmth in the abdomen, which is not disagreeable, accompanied with a sensation as if something were rolling off. Excitement (orgasm?) in the abdomen from below upward, without any heat being perceptible. (Long stitches in the pit of the stomach, in the evening, and even for some time after lying down.) Pain in the pit of the stomach, as if bruised, shortly before dinner, and going off by eating.—425. Pain in the bowels, as if bruised, also in the loins, with a sort of nausea, early in the morning when in bed. Tearing pain in the stomach. *Flatulent colic in the epigastrium, in the evening and after lying down.* (a. 5, 10, 13 h.) *Ascension of flatulence in the abdomen, and incarceration of that flatulence under the short ribs.* (a. 20 h.) Pain in the abdomen as of incarceration of flatulence.—430. Pain as of incarcerated flatulence, deep in the hypogastrium, with pain in the small of the back early in the morning. Flatulent colic after stool, as if the intestines were hard pressed by stones here and there. (a. 4 h.) Distention of the abdomen by flatulence, with pressure. Pressure in the abdomen as if distended, during an inspiration, when talking, and when touching it. *Flatulent distention of the abdomen after a meal.* (a. 12 h.) —435. *Flatulent distention immediately after drinking.* All the nourishment he takes seems to become converted into flatulence, which ascends and causes anxiety. Flatulent pressure in the various parts of the abdomen, with anxiety. The flatulence seems to ascend into the chest, to oppress it, and to cause a stitching pressure in various parts of the chest (immediately). Movement of flatulence in the abdomen early in the morning. (a. 18 h.)—440. Croaking in the abdomen as of

toads. Grunting and rumbling in the abdomen, early in the morning when in bed, accompanied with spasmodic and pinching flatulent colic, heat in the palms of the hands and bottoms of the feet. (a. 20 h.) Loud rumbling and grunting in the abdomen early in the morning. Grunting in the abdomen in the afternoon. Loud rumbling in the abdomen, with sensation as if stool would come on; at the same time she becomes faint, and has to lie down.—445. Sensation of weight in the abdomen. Sensation as if every thing in the abdomen were falling down; this obliges him to walk slowly. Sensation in the abdomen when walking, as if the bowels were shaking. Colic, with sensation of dryness on the lips, and heat in the face. *Painful prickings in the abdomen.* (a. 4, 6 h.)—450. Stitching in the left side of the abdomen, during a deep inspiration. Stitches in the side of the abdomen, during motion. Severe stitches in the umbilical region. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) Stitching in the right side of the abdomen, arresting the breathing, and abating by pressing the hand into the abdomen, in the forenoon. A sort of flatulent colic, deep in the hypogastrium; sharp pressure going and coming, as with a cutting or stitching instrument, upon the bladder, the neck of the bladder, the commencement of the urethra, the perinæum, rectum, anus, as if cutting flatulence would press through all those parts; the cutting becomes intolerable when making the least step (he has to walk crooked on account of the pain); it passes off speedily when sitting or lying down.—445. *Cutting colic with inclination to vomit.* Continued cutting colic in the abdomen ascending towards the epigastrium, where it becomes a griping pain. Cutting colic in the hypogastrium, with inclination to vomit; disagreeably sweetish taste in the mouth, weakness and great drowsiness in the morning, returning after the lapse of twenty-four hours. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$, 24 h.) Burning cutting, especially in the epigastrium, and more frequent during motion. Colic, which is rather cutting than pinching, exciting nausea.—460. *Colic, in the open air, as from a cold. Colic, as if a diarrhœa occasioned by a cold would set in.* (a. 5 h.) *Pinching in the abdomen.* (a. 1 h.) Intolerable colic. (a. 1 h.) Pinching in the abdomen as from worms, after drinking coffee, going off by bending the trunk backwards, and coming on again by stooping. (a. 1 h.)—465. Several turns of pinching drawing in the side of the hypogastrium, commencing at the abdominal ring, and moving upwards. (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) *Pinching-tearing pain in the abdomen towards the chest.* (a. 1 h.) Drawing colic, commencing in the left side and reaching across the umbilicus. *Drawing-tearing colic.* Drawing-tearing colic, commencing

in either side of the abdomen, and joining over the pubic bone. —470. Tearing colic, in the afternoon. (a. 1 h.) Pressing towards the genital organs in the abdomen. Contraction in the abdomen and a pressing towards the genital organs, when walking in the open air. Contractive cramp in the abdomen and the uterus, a sort of griping and a series of diggings-up in quick succession (with increased metrorrhagia, the blood coming out in coagulated lumps). Sensation of weakness in the abdominal ring, as if hernia would come on. (a. 20 h.)—475. Pain in the abdominal ring, early in the morning when in bed, as if a hernia became incarcerated. *Sensation and indications of inguinal hernia.* (a. 5, 7, 8 h.) Aching pain in the region of the pubic bones. *Twitchings of the abdominal muscles under the skin.* Creeping sensation in the abdominal muscles; the parts feel numb, pithy and swollen.—480. Pain as if bruised in the side of the abdomen and in the loins, when touching the parts. The abdominal muscles feel bruised when moving or touching the parts. The abdomen is painful when touched. After a good walk a pain is felt at a small place in the abdomen, when touching that place or when the clothes press against it; a fine pricking is likewise felt at that place.

STOOL: Diarrhœa, especially early in the morning and after dinner, dark-colored. The stool is enveloped with white mucus. Small, diarrhœic stools in the morning, corroding the anus. Fetid diarrhœa.—490. Discharges of thin, green mucus. (a. 24 h.)[1] Smarting and sore pain in the anus after stool, in the evening. (a. 10 h.) Burning-smarting pain in the region of the anus, a few hours after stool, as if a wound had been cut into, or as if caused by hæmorrhoids. Difficult stool, going off with burning. Burning pain in the outer parts of the anus, immediately after stool. (a. 20 h.)—495. *Colic, succeeded by discharge of dark-colored mucus, causing a smarting burning in the anal region.* (a. 8 h.) Small, frequent stools. Stool, the first portion being loose and thin, the latter hard. (a. 20 h.) Involuntary discharge of liquid stool, with emission of flatulence, followed by the expulsion of hard stool. Stools partly hard, partly loose, mingled with emission of flatulence, in the morning and after a meal (also after drink-

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[1] *Note:* Continued copious diarrhœic stools—or diarrhœa properly so called—are no primary effect of Nux vomica, as far as I have been able to observe; the diarrhœic stools mentioned in these symptoms are either very small discharges of mucus with the stool and accompanied by pressing, or else, if the discharge was one of loose fæces, it was a curative effect of Nux produced in a patient affected with costiveness and constipation and ineffectual urging for stool.

ing).—500. Expulsion of hard, thick fæces. (a. 24 h.) Constipation. Constipation, with congestion of blood to the head. Constipation, as if the intestines were constricted and contracted. Constipation, as if the intestines were inactive.—505. Anxious urging for stool. (a. 6 h.) *Ineffectual desire for stool.* Frequent, ineffectual desire for stool, after a good evacuation. Aching pain in the hypogastrium, especially towards the anus. She has a desire for stool three or four times a day, with pinching; frequently the desire is ineffectual, and if she passes any thing, it is loose.—510. At stool he feels as if something remained behind, and as if he could not expel a sufficient quantity of fæces, with a sensation as if the rectum, not the anus, were constricted. Stool every day, but with a colicky feeling in the abdomen; after stool she feels as if something had remained behind. Pressing in the rectum before stool. When going to stool, the pressing bears more upon the uterus than the rectum (as if she were in labor-pains). Griping in the epigastrium, when she goes to stool.—515. Hard, dry stool; a little while after stool, she experiences a pricking pain in the rectum, as if occasioned by hæmorrhoids. (a. 14 h.) Hæmorrhoids. (a. 6 h.) Pricking in the rectum during an evacuation. Short indications for hæmorrhoids. (a. 8 h.) Blood is discharged with the stool.—520. Whitish stool mixed with tenacious mucus and streaks of blood. (a. 1, 2 h.) Stool lined with blood and mixed with some mucus. Discharge of clear blood with the stool, accompanying a sensation of contraction and narrowing of the rectum during stool. (a. 48 h.) Discharge of blood from the anus. Lancinating and constrictive pain in the rectum and anus, as if occasioned by bad, blind hæmorrhoids, after a meal and after mental labor, or after meditating. (a. 38 h.)—525. Burning and pricking at the rectum, with hæmorrhoidal tumors at the anus. (a. 2 h.) Sharp painful pressure at the rectum after stool and after a meal, especially when performing a mental labor. Sharp painful pressure before stool, early in the morning. (a. 16 h.) Pain in the rectum, as if costive, after supper, the pain being relieved from time to time by emission of flatulence. (a. 4 h.) Aching pain in the interior of the anus and rectum, in the evening. (a. 11 h.)—530. Violent, aching pain in the rectum, arresting the breathing, about midnight. (a. 16 h.) Painful contraction in the rectum and anus, early in the morning after rising. (a. 10 h.) Contractive sensation in the rectum, sometimes resembling an urging for stool. Contraction and narrowing of the rectum, hindering the expulsion of stool. Jerking in the anus, between stools.—535. Itching of the

anus, and hot stool. Voluptuous, intolerable itching of the rectum down to the anus. (a. 3 h.) Creeping and titillation in the rectum and anus, as if caused by ascarides.—540. Discharge of ascarides from the rectum. Itching of the margin of the anus, changing to a smarting and sore pain, as if caused by hæmorrhoids. (a. 2 h.) Itching of the anus, accompanied with sore pain, as in hæmorrhoids, in the evening when walking. (a. 30 h.) Itching of the perinæum, after dinner. (a. 16 h.) Aching pain in the perinæum, after dinner. (a. 2 h.)

URINARY ORGANS: (Stitching pain in the bladder, after dinner, between the acts of micturition, diminished by emission of flatulence.) (a. 80 h.) Urging desire to emit urine. Painful, ineffectual desire to urinate. Painful emission of thick urine.—550. He emits more urine than corresponds to the quantity of drink taken.[1] Watery urine. (a. 3 h.) Discharge of pale urine, followed by discharge of a thick, whitish, purulent matter, with violently burning pain. (a. 16 h.) Painless discharge of tenacious mucus from the bladder, when urinating. (a. 9, 12 d.) Pain in the neck of the bladder, before micturition.—555. Pressing in the neck of the bladder after micturition. *Burning and tearing pain in the neck of the bladder during micturition.* Burning in the urethra during micturition. (a. 10 h.) Burning pain in the anterior part of the urethra during micturition.—560. *Itching in the urethra during micturition.* Aching pain in the orifice of the urethra, with shuddering, between the acts of micturition. Contractive pain from before backward, in the anterior part of the urethra, between the acts of micturition, early in the morning, and when reflecting. Burning and pricking pain in the urethra, previous to micturition, after dinner. Itching prick in the forepart of the urethra, from before backward.—565. Fine pricking or darting in the urethra, directly previous to micturition. Pain of the orifice of the urethra, as if sore, before or after micturition.

GENITAL ORGANS: Sore pain of the tip of the glans, after micturition. Itching of the glans. (a. 2 h.) Itching of the glans, early in the morning.—570. Smarting in the glans. Smarting itching of the glans. (a. 2 h.) Corrosive itching of the glans, evening and morning. Burning itching of the posterior part of the glans. (a. 6 h.) Increased secretion of mucus behind the corona glandis.—575. Retraction of the prepuce behind the glans. (a. 4 h.) *Smarting itching of the inner surface of the prepuce*, especially towards evening. (a. 1½ h.)

[1] Copious emission of urine is a curative effect of Nux vomica.

Soreness of the margin of the prepuce, especially towards evening. (a. 1½ h.) *Soreness in the fold between the genital organs and the thigh.* (Glandular swellings in that fold.)—580. Gnawing-itching eruption on the pudendum. Pricking pain, as with pincers, of the right side of the scrotum. *Itching of the scrotum.* (a. 2 h.) Heat in the testicles. (a. 4 h.) Stitches in the testicles.—585. Constrictive pain in the testicles. (a. 2 h.) Nightly emission with sexual dreams. (a. 48 h.) Nightly emissions followed by continuous coldness of the feet, not going off by motion. (a. 6 h.) Nightly emission without erection; afterwards relaxation of the lower limbs. (a. 36 h.) Continued erection.—590. *Erection after the siesta. Erection many mornings in succession.* Desire for an embrace; during the embrace the penis becomes relaxed. Amorous delight brought on by the least caress. (a. 5 h.) Sexual delight occasioned by the least caress or contact of a female, especially early in the morning, when in bed. (a. 8 h.)—595. Itching burning in the region of the neck of the bladder, early in the morning when in bed, inducing a desire for an embrace. (a. 19 h.) Burning in the pudendum, with violent desire for an embrace. (a. 15 h.) Involuntary irritation in the genital organs and desire for an emission, early in the morning after rising from the bed. Dry heat of the whole body, directly after an embrace; the person cannot bear being covered, and has a dry mouth, without thirst. (a. 5 h.) Discharge of mucus from the urethra.—600. Discharge of fetid mucus from the genital organs. Painless discharge of yellow mucus from the vagina. Internal swelling of the vagina, resembling a prolapsus, with burning pain, making contact intolerable. Pressing through the genital organs, early in the morning when in bed. The menses appear three days before the time. (a. 48 h.)—605. The menses occur three days too soon, with abdominal spasms. (a. 72 h.) The menses appear three days before the time, last less long, and are more scanty than usually. The menses appear four days too soon. (a. 3 h.) The menses appear four days too soon, and are less copious. The menses which had ceased flowing the day previous, reappeared for a few hours. (a. 3 h.)—610. The menses reappeared in a fortnight. The menses appear at full moon. (a. 26 h.) The menses cease for six weeks, and reappear at full moon. Nausea early in the morning, during the menses, with chilliness and fainting fits.—615. Fainting fits after the appearance of the menses, early in the morning after rising, preceded by spasmodic movements in the abdomen and followed by faintness and chilliness when rising from bed. (a. 10 d.) During the menses she becomes quite faint after every

stool. Debility during the menses, in the afternoon, with headache, as if the eyes would come out of the head; she was unable to hold her head, felt chilly until she shook; an hour after she was attacked with an internal burning heat, with dry lips. Pain in the occiput at the time of the menses, as if an ulcer were in the brain, and as if there were subcutaneous ulceration; when lying down she felt much more pain than when rising. Pain in the side of the abdomen during the menses, with pressure from within outward. (a. 10 h.)—620. Tearing in the left arm and right thigh during the menses, after the siesta. Creeping in the pharynx from below upward, during the menses, in the evening after lying down.

CORYZA, CATARRH: The interior of the nares is sensitive to pain. Pain of the borders of the nostrils, as if sore and ulcerated, when moving the nose, especially in the evening. *Ulcerative pain of the anterior corners of the nostrils*, and as if a wound were cut into. (a. 1, 10 h.)—625. Increased smell. (a. 132 h.) (Curative effect.) She imagines she smells rotten cheese all around. He has a smell of sulphur in his nose. In the evening he has the smell of a glimmering tallow-candle wick in his nose. *Sanguineous nasal mucus.* (a. 1 h.) Continued bleeding at the nose.—630. Discharge of coagulated blood from the nose, early in the morning. Discharge of an acrid humor from the nose. Discharge of nasal mucus, without coryza. (The interior of the nose is dry, although he is able to breathe through it.) Copious discharge of mucus from one of the nostrils, which feels as if obstructed by a dry catarrh. (a. 1 h.)—635. Copious discharge of mucus from both nostrils, although they feel as if obstructed by catarrh. Fluent coryza in daytime, and dry coryza at night. Dry coryza early in the morning, with excessive dryness of the mouth. Fluent coryza early in the morning. Heat in the head, as from catarrh, with redness of one cheek, and discharge of mucus from the nose. (a. 2, 3 h.)—640. Continued heat in the nose and frequent incipient symptoms of catarrh. Real catarrh, with scraping in the throat, tingling and scraping in the nose, and sneezing. (a. 1 h.) Frequent sneezing. Sneezing early in the morning when in bed, with sudden flow from the nose after rising. Catarrh early in the morning and after dinner.—645. *Itching of the obstructed nose, as in dry coryza.* Fetid breath through the nose. Fetid vapor from the mouth, with vertigo, when stooping. Fetid odor from the mouth, early in the morning after rising, without he himself perceiving it. Fetid breath from the mouth, without he himself perceiving it, early in the morning, the tongue being clear and the taste good (in a few

hours).—650. Fetid breath after dinner. (a. 36 h.) Sour-smelling breath.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA: Hawking of mucus from the larynx, without cough. Catarrh with headache, heat in the face, chilliness and a good deal of mucus in the throat. Dry, painful catarrh in the larynx in the evening before going to bed. (a. 36 h.)—655. Catarrhal affection of the chest early in the morning; he is unable to throw off mucus without pain. (a. 14 h.) Roughness of the throat occasioned by a catarrh. Tightness of the chest; he is unable to get any thing loose by cough. (a. 16 h.) Dry, painful catarrh, early in the morning, with increased temperature of the hands and feet, requiring those parts to be covered, although they have to be uncovered again after the lapse of an hour, followed by a general exhalation (and disappearance of the catarrh). (a. 20 h.) Early in the morning the chest feels as if lined with fur; the chest feels hoarse, and that part of the trachea where the mucus is detached feels sore; relieved by rising. (a. 10 h.)—660. Early in the morning, when rising, he feels that tenacious mucus is lodged in the upper part of the trachea; his chest feels tight. Scraping sensation in the chest, inducing hawking. Sensation as if the upper part of the larynx were oppressed and narrowed by mucus, which he has to hawk up by spontaneous coughing. Mucus adheres to the upper part of the larynx, exciting cough. Titillation in the region of the velum pendulum palati, exciting a dry cough. (a. 48 h.) —665. Roughness and scraping in the larynx, inducing cough. Itching in the larynx, inducing cough. Itching titillation in the larynx, in the middle of the sternum, inducing cough. (a. ¾ h.)—670. Cough when moving the body. (a. 48 h.) Tickling in the trachea, brought on by an expiration, and occasioning cough. Cough coming on while reading and reflecting. Cough returning every other day with violence. Cough after a meal.—675. Dry cough from midnight until daybreak. Violent fits of dry cough in the evening after lying down, and early in the morning. (a. 12 h.) Violent cough early in the morning before rising, with expectoration of coagulated blood and aching pain in the chest. (a. 18 h.) Cough in the night; his chest feels tight.—680. Cough until midnight; after midnight she slept soundly. Dry, fatiguing, continuous cough about midnight, in the recumbent posture, going off when turning to one side. (a. 5 h.) Cough becoming loose in the open air (curative effect). Cough and expectoration increase during a walk in the open air, followed by faintness.—685. Cough with sweetish expectoration. *Acrid sensation in the throat*, only while coughing, and causing a pain

in the pit of the stomach. (a. 2 h.) Sore stitching when coughing. *Cough, occasioning a headache as if the skull would burst. Cough occcasioning a pain, as if bruised in the epigastrium.*—690. Cough, exciting heat. (Cough occasioning a cracking in the ear.)

CHEST: Oppression of breathing occasioned a hawking (short cough). Shortness of breath; she is unable to inspire a sufficient quantity of air, even when lying down; with quick pulse. *Asthmatic, constrictive sensation transversely through the chest, when walking or going up stairs.*—695. Tightness of the chest when going up stairs, as if his clothes were too tight; disappearing after sitting down. When the clothes press tightly against the parts below the ribs, he is unable to breathe when walking; the breathing becomes freer when the clothes are somewhat loosened; but if he takes off his clothes entirely, the breathing becomes again oppressed. The pressure of the clothes over the hips produces an oppressed feeling; they always feel too tight. Asthma, morning and evening. Oppression of the chest.—700. Anxiety in the chest. Oppression of the chest in the evening. Asthma and anxiety increase gradually for some hours, the breathing becoming shorter and shorter, and sweat breaking out over the whole body occasionally. Asthma at night upon waking from frightful dreams; she is scarcely able to draw breath, accompanied with humming in the ears, quick pulse and sweat. Asthma, early in the morning when in bed, in the recumbent posture; when turning to the right side the asthma disappears, and headache comes on.—705. A somewhat painful weariness in the chest; the chest does not feel painful when touched, and the weariness is relieved by bending the trunk backward. (a. 48 h.) Asthma after dinner; he is obliged to make slow and deep inspirations; shortness of breath a few hours after (quick breathing). (a. 26, 30 h.) Dilatation of the pupils during slow breathing. Clawing sensation in the chest at night when in bed; it feels contracted. Pain directly below the umbilicus, as if a stone were lying there; this pain almost arrests his breathing, and makes it difficult. (a. 70, 90 h.)—710. Disagreeable feeling in the pit of the stomach, moving up to the larynx, producing a suffocative sensation and arresting the breathing. The breathing is difficult and oppressed, as long as she remains up; it becomes natural when lying in the bed. Pain in the chest, in the open air, as if it were compressed by a burthen. Painful pressure across the chest, arresting the breathing. Pain extending across the chest, with short breathing.—715. Tension and pressure in the outer parts of the chest, as if oppressed

by a weight, and as if the side were paralyzed. Pain, as if the sternum were oppressed. Pain in the region of the sternum, as if the chest were too short only in the daytime and during an inspiration. Aching (and cutting) pain in the chest, directly after a meal. Aching pain in the left side of the chest, when sitting awhile, but going off immediately after an eructation.—720. Constrictive pain in the chest. *Asthmatic constriction across the chest when walking and going up stairs.* Pinching-drawing pain, near the sternum. (a. ½ h.) Drawing below the left chest with anxiety; a sort of oppression in the region of the heart, making breathing difficult. (a. 3 h.) Drawing pain in the chest.—725. Drawing pain in the ribs. Drawing and burning tearing in the left side of the chest, early in the morning. (a. 36 h.) Burning in the chest with anxiety. (a. 20 h.) He feels hot in the chest. Sudden ascension of warmth in the chest, causing anxiety.—730. Heat in the chest rising into the mouth, and occasioning restlessness, anxiety and sleeplessness. (a. 6 h.) Warm tension in the chest. Warmth in the chest, internally and externally, with fine stitches in the muscles of the chest. (a. 4 d.) Prickings in the sternum in the afternoon. (Dartings in the chest.)—735. Stitches in the muscles of the chest, not excited by breathing. (a. 3 h.) A few violent stitches in the region of the heart, early in the morning, an hour after rising. (a. 7 d.) Painful shocks in the direction of the heart, synchronous with the pulse. Beating in the chest.—740. Palpitation of the heart. Palpitation of the heart, when lying down after dinner. Orgasm of the blood, with palpitation of the heart early in the morning. (a. 20 h.) Frequent, small paroxysms of palpitation of the heart. Early in the morning beating in the side of the chest. (a. 16, 80 h.)—745. Sensation in the chest, as if something would fall down. (a. 6 h.) Stitching pain in the chest, becoming more violent during motion, in the middle of the chest. Bruised pain from the sternum to the scapulæ, only in daytime, with stitches and shortness of breathing, both when at rest and in motion. The whole of the sternum feels bruised when touched. Contusive and bruised pain in the side of the chest, below the shoulder; worse during motion and by contact than in rest.—750. Pain in the outer part of the chest, below the axilla, when touching the parts; he dares not press the arm against the chest. Simple pain in the right nipple, when touching it. Painful sensitiveness in the nipples. (a. 1 h.) Pain in both nipples, as when the milk becomes stagnant in the breasts after confinement. Thrill of chilliness over the chest, with tensive pain.—755. Thrill of chilliness across the breasts. (a. ½ h.) Itching sort of stinging below the nipple.

Back: (Chilliness in the afternoon, with violent stitching in the small of the back, afterwards extending into the sides, and oppressing the breathing.) When turning the upper part of the body to one side, he feels a long stitch in the small of the back, arresting the breathing. Dull stitching, resembling a jerk, in the small of the back and the ossa ischii, preventing her from turning from side to side; also when at rest she felt a dull pain in the small of the back; she was unable to remain lying still; the painful jerks neither permitted her to cough or to sneeze.—760. Nightly pain in the small of the back, hindering turning to the other side while in bed. Beating pain in the small of the back, with eructations and chills. (a. 36 h.) Contractive pain in the small of the back, afterwards extending into the side. The sacral and lumbar regions feel tense, and are sore to the touch. A draft of air occasions a pain in the small of the back, as if it would break; she had to walk crooked.—765. Pain in the small of the back, only in the day time, as if bruised or too weak, as after confinement. The small of the back feels bruised; worse during motion than when at rest. Contusive and bruised pain in the small of the back and knees, early in the morning when in bed, mixed with a drawing pain, and can neither be diminished nor increased by rest or motion. Bruised pain in the small of the back, when stooping too low or bending backward considerably, but more when stooping. (a 4 h.) Bruised pain in the region of the pelvis, when performing the least motion.—770. Tearing in the loins. Drawing pain, commencing in the loins, and ascending the back, accompanied with a paralytic stiffness. Aching pain in the loins, extending towards the spinal marrow, directly after supper, exciting anxiety. (a. 1 h.) A somewhat aching pain from the loins to the spinal column (early in the morning), immediately after drinking; afterwards the pressure is felt in the hypochondria, as if flatulence had become incarcerated in that region. (a. 36 h.) Pulling and tearing in the lower part of the back, when walking or sitting, but not when lying down.—775. Pulling-tearing pain in the small of the back. Drawing pain in the back. Drawing in the back, commencing in the nape of the neck (when sitting), and at the same time a violent pain in the pit of the stomach, being a sort of sudden griping, and obliging her to sit crooked. Drawing-tearing pain in the back. (a. 1 h.) *Burning-tearing pain in the back.*—780. Contractive, or rather constrictive pain in the back. Stiffness of the back (in a few hours). Aching pain in the dorsal vertebræ. (a. 1 h.) Bruised pain in the back, increasing by contact or pressure, as if ecchymosed. Bruised pain in the

dorsal and abdominal muscles, even when merely touching the parts. (a. 30 h.)—785. Pain in one of the scapulæ, as if sprained. Painful feeling in the shoulder-blades, as if strained or sprained. Stitching between the scapulæ, during motion and inspiration. Single stitches between the scapulæ, first without any apparent cause, and afterwards increased by inspiration. Continued burning-stinging pain between the scapulæ.—790. Drawing and bruised pain between the scapulæ, especially when stooping. Constrictive pain between the scapulæ. Pain between the scapulæ and in the nape of the neck, when moving the head. (a. 1 h.) Pain in the region of the last cervical vertebræ, as if the flesh had been severed from the bone by blows; even the contact of the shirt was painful.—795. Cracking of the cervical vertebræ when moving the head. (a. 3 h.) Pain in the articulations of the cervical vertebræ, Drawing pain in the nape of the neck. Drawing pain in the nape of the neck, and as if oppressed by a burthen, early in the morning. Stiffness in the right side of the nape of the neck, as if his head had not rested well in the night.—800. *Tearing pain in the nape of the neck in the evening in paroxysms.* (a. 2 h.) Bruised pain in the nape of the neck, when moving the part, (stooping), or when touching it. (a. 6 h.) The left side of the cervical muscles is swollen, and is painful when moving the head, as if the tendons were too short.

Superior Extremities: Bruised pain in the shoulder-joint and scapula, when turning the head to the opposite side. Pain as if bruised in the shoulder-joint, hindering the raising the arm.—805. Pain in the shoulder-joint, when lying on the right side, as if the ligaments were torn; the pain disappears when turning to the painful side. (a. 45 h.) Indescribable pain in the shoulder-joint of that side upon which he is lying, early in the morning, gradually disappearing after turning to the other side, and accompanied with general exhalation. (a. 10 h.) Paralytic pain in the shoulder-joint, and the whole arm felt tired and heavy, both when sitting and walking; after moving it for awhile he is unable to hold the arm up. Pain in the shoulder-joint, as if bruised or wearied by labor, when the arms hang down while walking in the open air. (a. 4 d.) Drawing pain in the head of the humerus.—810. Rheumatic pain in the right shoulder and the deltoid muscle. Sensation of warmth in the head of the humerus and arm here and there. Burning painful spot of both deltoid muscles, which likewise feels hot to the touch. Itching rash on the arms; friction occasions a smarting pain. Sensation as if the arm had gone to sleep, but without any prickling, followed by a contractive sen-

sation.—815. Pain in the arm, hindering motion. (a. 24 h.) Lazy feeling in the arms. She feels weary in the morning, after having had a sound sleep; her arms and (lower limbs) ache as if she had slept upon a hard couch (after having sat still for half an hour, she feels strong again). When stretching her arms, her fingers are seized with cramp and prickings. Heaviness and weariness of the arms and feet, in the afternoon.—820. *Sudden sensation of loss of strength in the arms* (and lower limbs) *early in the morning*. (a. 12 h.) Drawing pain in the arm. Drawing pain in the arm from below upwards, with paralytic stiffness. The arms go to sleep at night. (a. 4 h.) Contractive aching pain in the elbow.—825. Boring pain in the elbow-joint, after midnight, when lying on the opposite side. (a. 60 h.) Weariness of the forearms. Paralytic aching pain in the middle of the right forearm, externally. The muscles of the inner side of the left forearm are swollen, and are painful as if burnt. Herpes on the inner side of the right fore-arm, but without itching, continuing for a fortnight.—830. Drawing pain in the fore-arm with stitches in the fingers. (a. ½ h.) Paralytic weakness of the fore-arms and hands, after the siesta. (a. 2 h.) Every morning, or every other morning after rising, the forearm goes to sleep as far as the hand, as if dead, with coldness, but without distention of the veins. (a. 4 d.) Pain, as if sprained in the right wrist-joint, when moving and exerting the hand. Drawing pain in the hand, and afterwards in the elbow-joint, the drawing taking place from below upwards. (a. 3 h.)—835. Deadness of the hands, *they go to sleep*. Drawing stitching in the outer knuckle of the right hand, in the evening, before going to bed. Cramp-like contraction of the palm of the hand, which cannot be stretched without pain. (a. 12 h.) Pain in the nape of the neck when walking in the open air, the pain afterwards moving into the wrist-joint, a sort of paralytic pain; he had not strength enough to grasp firmly; the pain went off in the evening when lying in the bed. He had not strength enough in his hand to write.—840. His hands feel easily chilly, and have to be wrapt up. Cold hands. Heat in the hands early in the morning; he tries to cover them because an intolerable pain is experienced in them when they become cool. (a. 12, 64 h.) The hands are cool and damp, with coldness of the tip of the nose. Cool sweat of the palms of the hands.—845. Profuse sweat of the palms of the hands when walking in the oyen air. (The hands are frequently dark-red, with turgescent veins.) Pale swelling of the hands and fingers. (a. 20 h.) Burning of the dorsum of the hand.—850. Darting pain from before backward, in the direc-

tion of the bones of the thumb. Burning in the ball of the thumb, during the siesta. (a. 1 h.) Hot swelling of the thumb, painful to the touch, and converted into an abscess in the region of the joint. When moving the thumb, it bends easily. Drawing pain in the fingers up and down—855. Itching of the finger-joints. In a mild season of the year, the fingers are red and swollen in various places, and affected with a burning itching, especially when entering a warm room or getting into the bed. Pain of the finger-joints, as after violent labor, and as if the tendons were too short. The fingers go to sleep during the night-sweat. Spasmodic contraction of the fingers when yawning.—860. Cramp in the fingers after midnight, when in bed.

Lower Extremities: Pain in the right glutei muscles, as if the flesh had been severed from the bone by blows. Gnawing-itching pimples on the buttock. Burning in the right hip-joint. Stitching in the hip-joint, as if sprained.—865. Jerking in the hip-joint before dinner. Frequent dartings from the feet to the hips, in the recumbent posture, early in the morning, going off when turning to the painless side. (a. 5 h.) Weight in the right thigh, hindering the movement of the limb. Jerkings in the muscles of the thigh. Jerking sensation in the right side of the thigh, as if one were pulling at a string.—870. Frequent jerking and twitching in the flesh of the thigh. Drawing pain from the abdomen through the thighs. (a. 48 h.) Sense as of drawing in the thighs, from above downwards. Paralytic drawing in the muscles of the thigh and calf, painful when walking. Drawing-tearing pain in the thigh, extending down to the knee, when tired.—875. Paralytic pain in the head of the femur, extending to below the knee, when walking. (a. 2 h.) Painful tension in the thigh, as if too short. Bruised pain in the posterior muscles of the thigh; worst when rising from a seat. Pain as after a great fatigue, in the flesh of the thigh; also when touching the flesh a pain as if bruised is experienced. Pain in the muscles as if bruised, in the middle of the thigh, when walking. (a. 1 h.)—880. The muscles of the thigh and the knees are painful, as if bruised, more so during motion than in rest; the pain is increased by touching the parts. Boils on the thigh, causing a violent stinging pain. (a. 24 h.) Boils on the posterior surface of the thighs. (a. 12, 30 h.) Boil on the anterior surface of the thigh. (a. [illegible]h.) Burning pricking from the small of the back through the thigh, when treading and walking.—885. Itching of the thighs, when walking. Itching of the left thigh and foot, especially in the evening when entering the bed. Burning-itching rash on both

thighs during the menses. A gnawing-itching pain in the outer parts of the thigh, and above the knee, in the evening after lying down, not going off by scratching. Cold thighs at night; they do not even get warm in bed.—890. Sweat of the thighs and calves after midnight. Tearing and stitching pain a little above and below the knee, in the evening. (a. 36 h.) Weakness in the right lower limb, when walking in the open air. *Vacillation and unsteadiness of the lower limbs.* (a. 2 h.) The child frequently falls when walking.—895. She feels very tired in the morning, when rising after a sound sleep, her upper and lower limbs ache as if she had been lying on a hard couch, (her strength returns after half an hour's rest). Heaviness and weariness of the lower limbs, in the afternoon, especially when going up stairs. The limbs are too weak to carry the body; he has to lie down. *Sudden sensation of weakness in the upper and lower limbs*, early in the morning. (a. 12 h.) Heaviness and weariness of the limbs, from daybreak; they ache when walking.—900. The lower limbs feel so heavy that he is obliged to sit down. The lower limbs go to sleep while taking dinner. *Vacillation and sudden bending of the knees.*—905. Excessive weakness of the knees, occasionally. Trembling of the knees and of one foot. Trembling of the knee and of one foot, while the mind is agreeably but ardently employed, mostly in the evening, when standing. Jerking in the bends of the knees after walking in the open air, when standing. *Sensation in the bends of the knees, as if they were too short, when rising from a seat.*—910. *Stiffness and tension in the bend of the knee*, especially after standing. (a. 2 h.) Tensive pain in either patella, as if fatigued from a walk, when going up stairs, worse in the morning. Disagreeable sensation in the knee joint, when walking, as if the synovial fluid were wanting, and as if the joint would crack. Pain in the knees, as if bruised, during rest and motion, only in the daytime. Painful swellings above the knee.—915. Rash-shaped, burning-itching eruption on the knee. Itching of the bends of the knees, early in the morning; he was obliged to scratch. A sort of small boil on the knee, making the whole limb stiff. Spasmodic drawing in the legs. The leg goes to sleep when sitting or standing; a pricking is experienced in the leg, when touching it with the other.—920. Sensation in the leg as if gone to sleep, without the tingling, succeeded by a contractive sensation. After sitting, the legs go to sleep when walking or standing. (a. 18 h.) Tearing pain in the left leg, extending down to the toes, in the afternoon. (a. 7 h.) Tearing pain in the ulcer upon the leg, when coming in contact with

the open air; the pain disappears when the ulcer is shielded from the open air. (a. 4, 20 h.) Inflammatory redness around the ulcer existing on the leg, when walking and when performing any other exercise.—925. Itching of the leg at some distance from the ulcer. The calves and feet go to sleep early in the morning. Pricking in the calf when the cold air blows upon it, as if the leg had been to sleep. (a. 2 h.) Pressure on the side of the calf. Early in the morning when rising from the bed a pressure is felt in the outer side of the calf, as if a cramp were coming on, for two mornings. (a. 7 d.)—930. Cramp-pain in the calves. Cramp in the calf in the evening, when in bed, when stretching the leg. (a 24 h.) Cramp in the calf early in the morning, when in bed, when bending the leg. (a. 32 h.) Cramp in the calf after midnight, when in bed, when dragging the leg up and bending it. (a. 4 h.) *Tensive pain in the calves.*—935. Creeping, in the calves, after walking in the open air. Fixed, stinging and burning pain, at a small spot of the tibia. (a. ¼ h.) Creeping, beginning in the feet and extending upward. Pain in the tarsal joints only when moving and walking, as if she had performed a fatiguing journey; the tendons are painful, as if too short and rigid. The tarsal joint is easily sprained and bends readily when walking. (a. 4 h.)—940. Pain in the tarsal-joint early in the morning, when walking, as if it had been sprained by making a wrong step; he is not able to tread without suffering great pain, which is felt as high up as the leg. (a. 16 h.) Tearing in the ankle (after the siesta). (a. 2 h.) Drawing and stitching in the outer ankle of the right foot in the evening, before retiring. Cramp-like contraction of the right foot. *The feet go to sleep.*—945. Heat in the feet, early in the morning; he covers them, on account of an intolerable pain being felt in them when they become cool. (a. 12, 64 h.) Early in the morning, the foot which appertains to the leg affected with an ulcer, is swollen. Swelling of the dorsa of the feet: After having been seated in the daytime, and when rising, she is frequently affected with a cramp in the soles of the feet; she is obliged to stretch the foot to find relief, or she runs about the room to get rid of the sensation; at night she is attacked with painful cramp in the soles of the feet, which hinders sleep and comes on as soon as she draws up her feet and bends the legs. Painful cramp-like contraction of the soles, when bending the legs; the contraction disappears when stretching the legs.—950. Burning pain in the soles. Tearing in the soles, when lying down after dinner, (preceded by a burning in the ball of the thumb). (a. 1 h.) Stitches in the bottom of the feet. Sin-

gle stitches in the heel. (a 2 h.) Dull, numb pain (pithiness) in the heel, as after a high leap.—955. (Pain in the heel when treading, as if it had become sore by walking; worst when stepping upon stone.) Pain, as if the shoe were too tight and pinched him, and as if the bottom of the foot were sore and weary from walking. On the sides of the foot and the toes, and on top of the toes, he experiences a burning pain, and as if the shoe pinched him, in the evening. (a. 36 h.) The corns on the toes feel sore like boils. (a. 4, 16 h.) Violent pain in the chilblain, in the summer season, as is felt in the most violent cold, a sort of throbbing in the chilblain (immediately).—960. Pain in the region of the roots of the toes, when touching them, or knocking them against something, as if they were to come off by ulceration. *Itching burning of the toes, as if frozen*, in a mild season, especially when he enters a warm room or gets into bed. The big toes go to sleep (immediately). Cramp-like pain in the right big toe (when at rest), going off soon.—965. Cramp-like contraction of the toes when yawning. Cramp of the toes after midnight, when in bed.

General Symptoms: (In the evening the pains became intolerable.) (The skin of the whole body becomes sensitive, as if sore; when touching any part of the skin it felt as if it had gone to sleep.) Wounds which had been cured feel painful again (immediately).—970. An itching burning is felt in the eruptions. Itching eruptions. (Smarting) itching in various parts, especially in the extremest parts of the body, the limbs and joints, in the evening after lying down. (a. 4 h.) Burning itching over the whole body. Burning itching all over the body, in the evening when in bed.—975. Burning itching of the upper arms, thighs, abdomen, and back, early in the morning when dressing, in the evening when undressing, even at night. Burning stinging in various parts of the body. Burning prickings here and there, terminating in burning. Burning prickings in various parts of the skin, resembling flea-bites, in the evening after lying down. (a. 5½ d.) Burning-itching pricking in various parts of the body.—980. Single stitches in the affected part from time to time. Single long stitches in various parts of the body, characterized by a sore pain. *Dartings in various parts, concussing the whole body; they seem to dart through the whole body.* (a. 4 h.) Dartings in the limbs in the evening when in bed.

Weakness, Fits: Trembling. (a. 2 h.)—985. Trembling of the limbs and palpitation of the heart. (a. 1 h.) Tremulous sensation through the whole body, early in the morning. Stiffness of the limbs, with startings. Tension and stiffness

in the limbs. (a. 8, 16 h.) Stiffness of almost every part of the body.—990. Peculiar stiffness of all the limbs, especially of the knees, with tension. Frequently returning opisthotonos, for minutes. Spasmodic motions. Convulsions. Tensive pain in all the limbs, early in the morning, with stoppage of the nose.. (a. 10 h.)—995. Diminished mobility of the joints. *Violent, contractive, painful sensation through the whole body.* Painful, contractive sensation through the whole body, accompanied with a weariness in the limbs, scarcely permitting him to drag them along. Sudden fit; the body is spasmodically contracted on one side, the hands making unsuccessful efforts to keep the body erect; this is followed by vomiting, and involuntary sudden expulsion of stool and urine, with full consciousness. *Sensation in the muscles of the limbs, back, scapulæ, etc., as if something were moving to and fro in those parts; the pain is rather spasmodic than intense.*—1000. Twitchings in the limbs under the skin. All the joints are more painful during motion than when lying still, after midnight. (a. 6 h.) All the joints feel bruised during motion. (a. 4 h.) All her limbs feel oppressed. Almost every part of the body feels numb and goes to sleep.—1005. All the limbs feel bruised and beaten. Early in the morning, while in bed, and the flatulence becoming incarcerated under the pubic bones, the joints and the middle of the long bones feel bruised; these symptoms disappear after rising. (a. 20 h.) In the morning, the longer he remains in bed, the more his limbs feel bruised; this goes off after rising. (a. 18 h.) Bruised pain early in the morning, in the joints of that side upon which he rests; going off after turning to the other side, and gradually appearing in this side as she continues lying upon it; the pain disappears after rising. (a. 30 h.) Simple bruised pain, accompanied with a somewhat tearing sensation in all those joints upon which he does not rest, diminished only, and disappearing by turning to the affected side, after which the pain commences in the other sound side; the pain makes a frequent shifting from side to side necessary.—1010. Fit, after midnight; she feels a creeping in her hands and feet, heat in the face, and ascension of heat with pressure into the region of the heart; after this the throat is seized, she feels a nausea and an anxiety in the throat; lastly, the head is affected with dullness, and she feels a ringing in the ears. Fit in the evening; nausea and anxiety in the region of the heart; he trembles and has to rest with his head upon the table. (a. 4 d.) Sudden paroxysm shortly after dinner; pale countenance; nausea rising from the pit of the stomach; anxiety all over, with trembling

and tremulous sensation through the whole body, accompanied with increase of weakness obliging him to lie down. (a. 8 d.) During a rapid walk in the open air her head became affected; she felt as if she lost her senses, had to stand still, the blood rushed to the head, the larynx became contracted; scintillations hovered before her eyes, she saw not where she was. Early in the morning, in the open air, her eyes stared all of a sudden; she was without consciousness and sensibility, as if in a swoon, but only momentarily.—1015. Great weakness after walking in the open air, and sensation of stiffness in the left foot. (a. 6 h.) A morning walk in the open air causes an extreme weakness. Sad and weary after a walk in the open air.—1020. *Great exhaustion and laxness of all the limbs after a walk in the open air.* (a. 8 h.) Weariness when performing the least exercise. Vacillating gait, with apprehensions of falling. Weakness and vacillation of the feet; he has to sit down.—1025. His limbs feel so weak that he is unable to stand. Weakness in all the limbs, especially after going up-stairs. Sudden sinking of strength. *She grows thin.* Heaviness in the arms and legs, so that she is unable to lift them.—1030. Sensation of sudden, almost paralytic weakness in all the limbs, even when sitting, but most during motion. (a. 1 h.) Qualmishness about the heart. Swoon. Fainting fits when sitting (at 8, 9 o'clock in the evening). Great weakness, with loss of appetite, in the afternoon.—1035. Inclines to sit down. (a. 6 h.) *The pains abate by lying down.* He is not able to remain up. Wants to lie down again after getting up, in the morning.

Sleep: Dislikes to get up, without knowing why. *Feels more weary in the morning after getting up than he did the evening previous.* He does not feel sleepy till after day-break. Drowsiness. (a. 1 h.) Constant disposition to sleep and yawn in daytime.—1045. Excessive drowsiness in the day-time, as if the head felt stupefied. Drowsiness when walking in the open air, followed by palpitation of the heart, and great anxiety, with swelling of the veins of the hands, without any heat. (a. 36 h.) Disposition to sleep, before dinner (about eleven o'clock). Irresistible drowsiness after a meal, for several hours. (a. 5 h.) He dreams and talks aloud during the siesta. —1050. Falls asleep late in the evening. (a. 2 h.) He falls asleep late in the evening, sleep being hindered by a multitude of ideas interfering with one another. Sleeplessness until midnight, with a feeling of heat without thirst. (a. 12 h.) Great nightly restlessness, without pain. (a. 12 h.) Uneasiness in the arms at night, they require to be alternately covered and

uncovered.—1055. Uneasiness and anxiety in the evening, after lying down, obliging him to draw his limbs up and to extend them again. (a. 8 h.) Uneasiness in the lower limbs, before midnight, a pleasurable, almost voluptuous, but intolerable sensation in those limbs, hindering sleep, rousing him from sleep when on the point of falling into it, and obliging him to draw the limbs up and then to extend them again. *Very pleasant, irresistible, late morning slumber.* (a. 20 h.) Difficulty of waking in the morning. He only sleeps from eleven till one o'clock, after which he wakes, and has to rise at three o'clock.—1060. Great drowsiness, two hours before retiring; he falls asleep as soon as he goes to bed, wakes a long time after midnight, and then sleeps until late in the morning, dreaming of the things of yesterday, and disinclined to rise in the morning. *Starting when going to sleep.* Starting at night during sleep, and in the daytime when waking. Violent starting when sleeping; he does not wake to full consciousness. He wakes with a start by the least noise.—1065. Start and jerk through the whole body, during the siesta, affecting him like an electric shock, as if he should fall down. (During the evening-slumber he jumps out of the bed delirious.) Anxious delirious fancies, in the evening when in bed, as if some one would enter his bed, as if there were not room enough in his bed, as if his bed had been sold, etc. He frequently wakes at night, and has great trouble in falling asleep again; when he does fall asleep again, he has many vivid dreams. *Frightful visions in a dream.*—1070. Sad visions, at night, in a half-waking state, for instance of the heads of deceased acquaintances without their bodies, etc. She cannot sleep at night, and when she does go to sleep, she has fearful dreams which wake her; she remains awake for hours, and after going to sleep again, she has again frightful dreams, and knows what she has been dreaming after waking. Delirious, frightful visions at night. Horrid dreams (of wild beasts). Dreams about sick or mutilated men.—1075. Wakes from horrid dreams. (a. 10 h.) Dreams about vermin. He dreams that all his teeth are falling out. He dreams that he is very much pressed to accomplish a certain business. He has disagreeable dreams about things which had taken place or had been talked about the day previous.—1080. Anxious, moaning babbling, early in the morning during sleep; succeeded by emission of flatulence. (a. 10 h.) Anxious dreams, and weeping during sleep. Wakes up early in the night, with anxiety. Early in the morning when waking he feels an anxiety like a sort of erethism in the blood, and discouragement; both these symptoms disappearing after

rising. Moaning during sleep.—1085. Uttering unintelligible sounds during the sleep before midnight, sometimes in a peevish or plaintive tone of voice. Dreams, accompanied with intense reflection, and in a state of half waking. (a. a few hours.) His sleep is restless and full of care. He dreams of cruel mutilations and lacerations which leave him indifferent. (a. 6 h.) The night seems to him very long, he being in a sort of coma, and engaged in dreams full of excitement, and restless endeavors.—1090. When sleeping he generally lies on his back, one of his arms being laid under his head. Sleeps on his back, both his arms being raised above his head; he talks while asleep, and wakes between two and three o'clock. Sleeps on his back, his head being bent backward, the arms being raised above his head in such a manner as makes the nape of the neck rest upon the hands. When sleeping he inclines to lie on his back, the head being very low. (a. 36 h.) Snoring inspirations during sleep, before midnight, as if the posterior nares or the velum pendulum palati were contracted and straitened.—1095. Loud blowing through the nose during sleep, before midnight. Whizzing and whistling-breathing through the nose, when sleeping. (a. 4 h.) Early in the morning, when in the bed, he does not feel very well; he fears to rise, as if he had performed a fatiguing journey on foot; this feeling goes off after rising.

Fever: Convulsive stretching. A good deal of yawning and stretching in the afternoon.—1100. Frequent stretching, which makes her feel comfortable. Early in the morning, excessive stretching of the limbs, and yawning, cramp-pain in the limbs after the stretching, especially in the knees. Stretching, early in the morning when in bed, the arms being stretched upward; the stretching seems to originate in the abdomen. Long paroxysm of incessant yawning, leaving great weakness behind. (a. 1 h.) *While yawning, early in the morning, the eyes* are filled with water.—1105. Yawning, early in the morning, immediately after rising from the bed. (a. 16 h.) Headache early in the morning, immediately after yawning. Yawning, causing a cough. Diarrhœa, early in the morning, after rising and drinking, followed by weakness, yawning, drowsiness, chilliness, dullness of head, after which he enjoys a refreshing sleep. (a. 18 h.) The stretching and yawning are followed by spasmodic pains in the limbs, with chilliness and internal trembling.—1110. Shuddering while yawning. Sleep after the shuddering, then again shuddering, with coldness of the toes. (a. 16 h.) Chilliness of the back and over the arms, (not the hands,) in the evening after lying down. (a. 3 h.) She

feels chilly in the evening when in bed, previous to falling asleep; also when waking she feels as if she could not get warm in the bed; she has no such feeling in the daytime. Tossing about and coldness at night; the coldness does not yield to the warmth of the bed.—1115. Violent chilliness in the bed, at night; the sweat breaks out towards morning, preceded by creeping in the skin. Excessive chills, early in the morning when in bed, without any coldness being perceptible to the touch, for half an hour; followed by cramp-like contraction of the toes and bottom of the feet. Feeling of chilliness in the back and limbs, early in the morning, the skin being painful as if frozen, and the limbs feeling somewhat as if gone to sleep, as they will do in cold weather. Cold feet, early in the morning.—1120. Shuddering and horripilations, early in the morning. Chilliness for several days in succession, early in the morning after rising. In the afternoon, sudden coldness of the arms and hands, or the legs and feet, which remains in spite of exercise. *Shuddering and chilliness after drinking*. Chilliness in the back, and heaviness in the lower limbs, after a chagrin.—1125. Chilliness in consequence of the least motion. (a. 1 h.) Shuddering of the whole body, from the least motion, but none when lying still. Shuddering and chilliness for one hour (with pain in the back), when taking the least fresh air. (a. 1 h.) When remaining in the open air ever so little, he catches cold and is attacked with toothache, which consists in fine, or fine and burning stitches. He dreads the open air. (a. ½ h.)—1130. When exposed to the least draft of air, he catches cold; (he experiences a disagreeable sensation in the skin, colic, etc.) (in a few hours.) Chilliness. He cannot get warm. Great coldness, which can neither be removed by the warm stove nor by the warmth of the bed. Coldness of the whole body, the skin being blue. (a. 1 h.)—1135. The whole body feels cold, the hands being blue, without goose-skin. The whole body feels chilly more and more. Violent chilliness, with chattering of teeth. Thrill of chilliness over the face. Sensation of chilliness about the head, from time to time.—1140. Feeling of chilliness (coldness) around the head and in the face. Chilliness of the feet, as if cold water were poured over them, with trembling. Great coldness, at least of the limbs, without thirst. Chilliness without thirst. Desire for beer, during the shuddering, (a. 2 h.)—1145. Desire for beer during the chilliness, (a. 24 h.) A sort of febrile paroxysm: shuddering and drawing in the limbs, originating apparently in a pain in the small of the back, and experienced during the siesta while lying on the

back and slumbering, without any subsequent heat or thirst. Sort of ferile paroxysm. Intolerable drawing pain in the upper and lower limbs, he does not know how to find ease; at two o'clock in the night, with thirst. Febrile paroxysm, at three o'clock in the night; the chilliness is preceded by an intolerable drawing pain in the thighs and legs, obliging him to draw them up and to stretch them again alternately. Although he experiences neither thirst nor heat, and is, on the contrary, frequently affected with a feeling of chilliness, yet the whole body is excessively hot to others, and the cheeks are red, except the hands, feet and hairy scalp; these parts being cold.—1150. Afternoon or evening fever: the heat is followed by chilliness and coldness. External or internal heat, accompanied with chilliness and great weakness, requiring one to lie down, or at least to put on warm clothes, especially in the afternoon. Chilliness at six o'clock in the morning, occasionally mingled with general heat and drops of sweat on the forehead; the chilliness returns in the evening. In the evening the cheeks are red and the hands hot, with cold feet and recurring attacks of shuddering. The face feels hot to him, with shuddering of the rest of the body.—1155. Heat of the face, with coldness of the lower limbs. Small, intermitting pulse. Collapsing pulse, consciousness remaining entire. Coldness of the feet, followed by dry heat in the face. Heat in the interior of the head, the outer parts feeling chilly.—1160. Hot cheeks, with internal chilliness. Redness of the cheeks, with heat in the head and chilliness of the rest of the body. (a. 6 h.) Redness of the face, in the evening, with shuddering and coldness of the limbs, and desire for beer. Fever towards six o'clock in the evening; chilliness mingled with paroxysms of heat, returning next day.—1165. At night, he feels chilly externally and hot internally, the mouth feeling dry, accompanied with aversion to drink. Fever in the afternoon; chilliness for four hours and coldness with blue nails; followed by general heat and burning in the hands, with desire for water, then for beer, without any subsequent sweat. Chilliness in the evening before lying down; but when in bed, the head and face feel hot. Chilliness and one hour's sleep, in the evening after lying down, followed by heat, accompanied with headache, humming in the ears and nausea. (a. 12 h.) Trembling and chilliness in the evening after lying down, followed by slight heat in the face. (a. 2 h.)—1170. Unusual warmth early in the morning, with desire for water. (a. 12 h.) Paroxysms of heat over the whole body, without redness of the cheeks, with drops of sweat on the forehead, and anxiety. Febrile heat, more in-

ternally; sensation as if smoke issued from her throat; she drank a good deal. Early in the morning, while yet in bed, he is attacked with an intolerable feeling of heat, either over the whole body, or especially in the cheeks, hands and feet, especially in the palms of the hands and bottom of the feet; he is exceedingly eager in laying those parts on cool places, but cannot leave them there on account of the whole body feeling sick when those parts become cool, or on account of being attacked with momentary pinching or cutting in the abdomen. In the evening, after lying down, he feels a heat in the face, and the palms of the hands, and the feet are likewise hot.—1175. External heat with a red cheek, and sensation of anxious, intolerable internal heat (in spite of which he covers himself with great care); the mouth is filled with saliva: nevertheless the lips are dry, and there is no thirst; or rather he desires drink, but he declines drinking when the drink is offered; he does not like it; sleeplessness accompanies the heat; he lays his arms under his head; after the heat, he has a desire for beer. At night he has heat without thirst, and almost without sweat. Anxiety at night; while sleeping, he had cast the bed-cover off. Violent thirst. Dry heat about midnight, while in bed, without thirst.—1180. Heat with a full, frequent pulse, accompanied with a desire to go to bed, and with thirst. Internal heat with a full pulse; the heat increases from hour to hour, without any thirst; afterwards sleeplessness. (a. 8, 16 h.) Early in the morning, while walking in the open air, the face and the whole of the body feel hot. (a. 48 h.) When walking, the flushes of heat are more frequent than at other times.—1185. Flushes of heat during motion. *Flushes of heat, and heat of the cheeks when performing the least motion or exertion.* The face feels hot to him, without any heat being perceptible to others. Red cheeks early in the morning after waking. Heat about the head, in the evening.—1190. Flushes of heat in the face, towards evening. (a. 48 h.) Heat in the face, early in the morning after rising, with costiveness and shifting of flatulence in the abdomen. (a. 24 h.) Red, hot cheeks, without thirst. Heat in the face in the evening, when in bed, and uneasy sleep before midnight. (a. 8 d.) *Sensation of burning, internal heat through the whole body.* (a. 6, 12 h.)—1195. Sweat for two days. (a. 16 h.) (Sweat breaks out easily when lying in bed and walking fast.) Sweat when moving about in the room. (Sweat in the room, going off in the open air.) (a. 72 h.) Viscid sweat on the forehead, when walking in the open air.—1200. Sweat on the affected side of the face, during an attack

of hemicrania. Profuse sweat. Fetid sweat the whole night. Very fetid sweats. Cold sweat.—1205. Cold sweat, during which all the symptoms abate. Sweat on one side of the head, hairy scalp and face. (a. 10 h.) Fetid sweat of one side. Sweat of the upper parts of the body, early in the morning, both when awake or asleep, followed by drawing pain in the left side. (a. 16 h.)—1210. At three o'clock in the morning, he is attacked with sweat under the nose, on the forehead (on the hairy scalp), in the nape of the neck, on the neck, in the pit of the stomach and between the thighs, with a feeling of heat and anxiety, and dryness of the tip of the tongue, the anterior parts of the palate and the lips, without any desire for drink. *Sweat after midnight.* Sweat during sleep, from two o'clock in the morning; when waking, which takes place from time to time, he is only covered with slight exhalation from the skin. *Morning-sweat.* Profuse, general sweat early in the morning (except the head and face), in the morning, after waking. (a. 3 d.)—1215. Slight, general sweat (except the face), at night and in the morning, having the smell of musty straw kept in a close room. Night-sweat having a sour smell. She sweats at five o'clock in the morning, after waking, for several mornings. During the morning-sweat, all the parts upon which he lies are painful. Inclination to vomit during the morning-sweat.—1220. Colic during the morning-sweat, when uncovering himself ever so little, as if occasioned by a cold. Great heat and sweat under the bed-cover; he shudders when raising the cover ever so little. Chilliness after the sweat, and then again sweat. General sweat early in the morning when waking, with heat of the hands and of the interior of the face, without thirst. Violent desire for small-beer after the morning sweat.—1225. Frequent attacks of sweat, followed by dry heat. Copious sweat during and after great anxiety. Anxiety causing sweat, at least on the forehead. Internal heat, occasioned by anxiety, followed by sweat on the forehead. (a. a few hours.) Nausea and hurried breathing after the anxiety; the nausea excites dry cough, inclination to vomit and vomiting.

Moral Symptoms:—1230. Uneasiness, with great dilatability of the pupils. (a. 56 h.) Anxiety in the evening, after lying down, followed by sweat after midnight. Anxiety; he was unable to remain quiet any where. Apprehension, oppression, and as if intoxicated in the evening, when walking. Anguish and solicitude, as if some important event were to be apprehended, early in the morning, when waking, and in the afternoon.—1235. Anxiety, as if he had committed an evil

deed. Great anguish; he has no rest, and prefers death to life. Violent palpitation of the heart after midnight, wit extreme anguish, giving him a desire to kill himself. (a. 5 h.) She thinks her pain is intolerable, and prefers death to bearing it any longer.—1240. (Suicide; she throws herself from a height.) *Excessive anguish.*—1245. He apprehends death. Silent grief. *Sadness.* (She is sad, but is unable to weep.)—1250. He is apprehensive, and inclines to start, the head feeling dizzy and intoxicated. When beholding any disagreeable object, her lower limbs, and then her whole body become affected, and she almost loses consciousness. She is unable to bear her pains without moaning and lamenting, reproaching and quarrelling. *Even the least ailments affect her beyond measure.* She is anxious, solicitous, and inconsolable, weeps, complains, reproaches, moans, her cheeks being very red and hot, without thirst.—1255. Anxious solicitude and irresoluteness. Anxiety, especially in the hours after midnight, originating in a suspicious and apprehensive state of the mind. She moans piteously, without assigning any cause. He weeps when people do not exactly do as he wishes. She has a weeping and vexed mood.—1260. She weeps aloud and moans. (a. 3 h.) She cannot bear the least contradiction, or the calmest persuasion to act differently; this puts her out of humor completely. He is in a doubtful and vexed state of mind, takes every thing in bad part, and is apt to quarrel and scold. (a. 2, 3 h.) *She is very much disposed to quarrel and to feel vexed.* Angry and vexed mood. (a. 1 h.)—1265. *She is very much disposed to reproach others with their faults.* He quarrels, reproaches, uses insulting language from jealousy, mixing it with impure expressions, sometimes he howls or weeps aloud. Quarrelsomeness, even increasing unto violence. He obstinately resists that which is desired by others. (a. 1 h.) He is hasty, looks at every body who asks him a question in an angry manner, without answering, as if he had to make an effort not to insult the questioner; he is so irritated that it seems as if he would like to beat any one, who asks him a question, in the face.—1270. *He is strongly affected by every impression made upon him. He cannot bear strong odors and bright lights.* He cannot bear any noise or talk; *music or song affects him too much.* Too great tenderness of feeling; music affects him unto tears. Even the softest step and the least shaking of the floor are painful and intolerable to her.—1275. Hypochondriac mood after dinner, and still more after supper. Hypochondriac sullenness. Low-spirited and out of humor. He knits his brow and crosses his arms. Taciturn, as if every

thing were disagreeable to him.—1280. Taciturn, and slow train of ideas. She wants to have rest. He finds time very long (in the first hours). No desire to do any kind of work. She becomes weary as soon as she commences any kind of work. —1285. He dreads labor, but not exercise. (a. 2 h.) He is irresolute and fritters away his time. She would like to accomplish a great deal, but she was afraid it would not succeed. He imagines he does not succeed in any thing.—1290. He does not succeed in any thing. (a. 6 h.) He has no patience for work. He is awkward; he easily stumbles against something, or upsets things. (a. 10 h.) He cannot prevail upon himself, he knows not why, to attend to his scientific labors. He is not disposed to exert his mind; the blood rises to his head, until evening.—1905. Dread of composing literary articles, in the morning. Reading and committing to memory are not repulsive to him. (a. 16 h.) He finds it difficult to keep his ideas together. He is incapable of thinking correctly. He frequently makes mistakes in speaking. Has great trouble in finding the words, and chooses expressions which are not suitable; he makes mistakes in quoting weight and measure. He easily makes mistakes in reading or writing; he omits even whole syllables and words. (a. 6, 12 h.) Early in the morning, after rising, he is scarcely conscious of himself on account of a multitude of ideas crowding upon his mind. (a. 10 h.)—1300. Intense consciousness of one's individuality; fine, strong, correct feeling of right and wrong.

OLEANDER, NERIUM OLEANDER.

[Although the medicinal virtue of this plant is not very volatile, and it would be perfectly proper to prepare the tincture from the dry and powdered leaves, nevertheless, in order to obtain this remedy of a uniform power, I prepare it from the green leaves, gathering them when they begin to blossom, and cutting an ounce of those leaves into very small fragments, which are to be moistened with as much alcohol as is necessary to stamp them into a thick pap; this being done. I pour the remainder of the alcohol, of which an ounce is to be taken in all, upon the pap, for the purpose of diluting it; after which the juice is pressed through a linen cloth, and set aside for a few days to deposit its albumen and fibrin. The clear, dark-green juice is ultimately poured off for use. The sabina, taxus, thuya, and other leaves which are poor in juice, are prepared in a similar manner.]

Among the drugs with which I have enriched the Materia Medica, the Nerium Oleander is one of a very useful nature.

It will be found, if not an absolutely curative, at any rate a very useful intermediate remedy in some kinds of mental derangements, absence of mind, certain kinds of painless paralysis, eruptions of the head, and other affections of the scalp.

I have hitherto used the billionth potency in practice, but I believe that a higher potency is more suitable to susceptible natures.

This drug has been proved by *Franz, Gross, Gutman, Hartmann, Langhammer.*

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

This drug has been found useful in the following affections: *Painless paralysis.* Eruptions on the hairy scalp, at times scaly, at times humid, with burning itching of the hairy scalp. Tinea capitis sicca et favosa.—Lienteria.

OLEANDER.

HEAD: (When walking in the open air) he is attacked with vertigo, not as if he would stagger and fall; he stood firmly, but the things around him, trees and men, seemed to be moving amongst one another, as in a confused dance; and the sight became obscured, with scintillations before the eyes, resembling the dazzling of snow. (a. 4^1 h.) When standing erect, and attempting to look down, he becomes giddy, and his eyes see double; but when looking in a straight direction, either while standing or stooping, he does not experience any of those symptoms. (a. 7 h.) When rising from bed, he was so giddy that he was scarcely able to walk across the room. (a. 10 h.)—5. Vertigo in the forehead, and vacillation of the lower limbs, as if too weak. (a. 1^1 h.) The vertigo does not leave him, even when walking in the open air. Loss of consciousness. The whole head feels obtuse. (a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Dulness of mind; he is not well able to think.—10. While reading long periods he has often a difficulty to comprehend their meaning, He has to read a phrase three or four times over again before he succeeds in comprehending the meaning; his own ideas constantly intrude upon his mind, drawing his attention away from that which he reads. While studying, he thinks of something else than the object before him; he thinks of the future, adorning it with beautiful images. When reading a book he comprehends that which he reads least when he

imagines that he will not understand it; in that case his ideas become confused, and incapacitate him for reading; he understands that which he reads more easily, when he does not at all think of intending to understand it; in this case he is not interrupted by strange ideas. He is unable to recollect the names with which he is well acquainted. (a. 2½ h.)—15. *Heaviness of the head.* (a. 24 h.) He is unable to keep his head erect, owing to a feeling of great heaviness in the same; he is obliged to cease reading and to lie down; while lying down he feels well, but as soon as he rises he feels again the heaviness and dulness in the head, and also the nausea, with the other disagreeable sensations. (a. 9 h) Pain in the head, as if a hundred-weight were drawing it forward. (a. 10 h.) Sensation of tightness round the head, which occasions a feeling of stupefaction rather than pain. Clawing pain in the right temple.—20. *Aching pain in the brain.* (a. 6 and 14 h.) Stupefying pressure in the right side of the head, as if a dull instrument were slowly pressed into it. *Aching pain over the forehead pressing from within outward.* (a. 11½ h.) Dull pressing together in the forehead. *Aching pain in the forehead with pressure from within outward.* (a. 4, 24 h.)—25. Pressure in the upper bones of the skull, with sensation as if they were sore. (a. 36 h.) *Pain in the forehead as if it would split.* Painful pressure in the left frontal eminence, from within outward, going off by pressing upon it with the hands. (a. 1¼ h.) Uneasiness, with pressure, in the whole space of the forehead. Aching in the left temple, moving up and down, going off in the open air.—30. Slight drawing in the left temple. Slowly beating pain in the forehead, like the beating of the pulse. Pain, like a shock on the left temple. A sudden stupefying pain in the forepart of the forehead, as if occasioned by a heavy blow. Boring pain in the whole brain.—35. Boring pain in the upper part of the brain. (a. 26 h.) Deeply penetrating sharp stitches in the right side of the vertex, in slow succession. Gnawing itching in the whole of the hairy scalp, going and coming the whole day. (a. 56 h.) Violent itching in the hairy scalp, smarting after scratching the parts, as if they had been scratched open.—40. Eruption of itching pimples on the hairy scalp. The epidermis of the hairy scalp peels off. Constant gnawing itching of the hairy scalp at night. Contractive burning pain in the outer and left side of the vertex. Sharp aching pain in the outer and left side of the occiput.—45. Dull pressure at a small place of the occiput. Pressure on the right side of the head, as if pressed in. Pressure in the right frontal eminence. A few shocks are experi-

enced in a small place of the forehead, as with a hammer. Tensive stitch in the occipital bone.—50.

FACE, EYES, AND NOSE: Aching pain in the facial bones of the right side of the face, continuing while moving the lower jaw. (a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.) Dull aching pain in the right upper jaw, below the zygoma. (a. 48 h.) Pressure on the zygoma, stupefying rather than painful, extending deep into the head and the root of the nose; a tensive, stupefying troublesome sensation. Violent aching pain in the temples, at a spot more or less elevated, during mastication. Wild countenance, after rising from bed in the morning; he looks pale, the eyes are surrounded with blue margins, and the cheeks are sunken.—55. Pale complexion the whole day. (a. 40 h.) Sore pain in the right eyebrow, when touching it, towards the temple. (a. 14 h.) Dull pressure in the upper margin of the orbit, alternately increasing and decreasing. Dilatation of the pupils. (a. 1 h.) Contraction of the pupils. (a. 25 h.)—60. When looking to one side without turning his head, his sight became obscured. Sensation as if his sight became obscured. Lachrymation while reading. Tension in the left eyelids when reading. (a. 6½ h.) Pressure in the left eye, from above downward, and in the left malar bone.—65. The eyes feel sore, as if she had fatigued them by reading. Smarting in the left eye. Pressure in the eyes as if a hard body were lodged in them. Burning in the region of the lower eyelid, and itching all around. Burning in the right upper eyelid. (a. 10½ h.)—70. Tensive pain in one of the canthi, in the evening, as if the eye were pressed violently upward; he had difficulty in turning the eye the other way. (a. 5 d.) Burning tension in both lids of the right eye, even during motion. (a. 8 h.) Itching in the right eyeball. (a. 30 h.) Stinging and itching of the left upper eyelid. The eyelids closed involuntarily, as if he were drowsy. (a. 8½ h.)—75. Stinging itching near the left eye, in the region of the root of the nose and the malar bone. Red swelling below the eyes, looking as if an eruption would break out. Ascension of a strange, numb sensation from the outer parts of the neck to the head. Numb feeling, like a painless pressure on the dorsum of the nose. Smarting itching in the root of the nose, in the direction of the left eye, as if the room were filled with smoke.—80. Stupefying dull pressure between the root of the nose and the left orbit. Burning itching of the forehead, the left cheek, and the tip of the chin, after which small blotches make their appearance, having an elevated hard edge, and being painless both with or without contact. Sensation in the left cheek, as if a cold wind were blowing upon it; when touching the part with the hand, that feeling disappears, and

the hand feels hot to him and warmer than the other cheek. Redness of the cheeks without heat. His cheeks feel hot to him and others, with dryness of the palate and throat.—85. (Itching ?) gnawing in the right cheek. Stupefying compression in both malar bones, as if they were seized with pincers. Dull, numb, painless pressure in the region of the left zygoma, near the ear. Violent pressure in the right cheek, near the angle of the lower jaw.

Ears: Cramp-like drawing in the outer ear and underneath, as if pulled out, increasing gradually and then diminishing again.—90. Heat commencing now at the left, now at the right upper ear, extending over that side of the head and thence over the whole face. Sensation in the left temple and the outer meatus auditorius, as is felt when yawning. Sharp aching pain in the interior of the ear. Constant buzzing in the left ear. Singing in the left ear.—95. Shrill, stupefying ringing in the left ear. Burning at the external orifice of the left meatus auditorius. Pain below the ear and over the mastoid process as of a nail being pushed into the head, with stupefaction. Stitching around the nose the whole afternoon. Burning-pricking over the left corner of the mouth.

Mouth and Jaws:—100. Painless sensation, as if the upper lip were swollen. Burningpain in the right lower lip, continuing during and after motion. (a. 79 h.) The lips are brown, especially the lower lip, the complexion being scarcely altered. Convulsive twitching of the left corner of the mouth in the direction of the ear. Sudden swelling around the left corner of the mouth.—105. Suppurating pimple on the right and left side of the chin. (a. 78, 48 h.) Sensation as if a cool breeze were blowing upon him on the left side of the neck. Sharp aching pain on the left side of the neck, near the apple of Adam. Pain as if a dull point were pressing upon the œsophagus on the right side; the muscles of the neck are likewise painful when touched. Pressure in the anterior cervical muscles, with a sensation as of pushing from below upwards, obliging him to detach his cravat, a sort of suffocative, strangulating sensation. —110. Violent and full, although slow pulsations of the carotids, which are felt without contact. Dull tearing pain in the left side of the nape of the neck and in the left scapula, alternating with tearing in the temple and in the left second molar tooth. Constant toothache at night, tearing and drawing in the left first molar tooth, and sometimes in the hollow tooth by the side of the former; this toothache seized him immediately upon leaving the bed, and returned upon getting into the bed again, accompanied with an anguish as if he would die;

moreover frequent micturition, disposition to vomit and heat in the left cheek (the first night). Simple drawing in the lower right molar teeth. Sharply drawing ache affecting the second left molar tooth.—115. Cutting-aching pain during mastication, going off immediately after the mastication; however there is no pain felt in the tooth when feeling it and pressing upon it. (a. 2 h.) The molar teeth are sensitive during mastication, as if they were hollow. Strange feeling in the mouth, as if all the teeth were loose, the gums of both jaws being bluish white. (a. 34 h.) White-coated tongue with a feeling of dryness in the mouth, and with dry lips. (a. 31 h.) The papillæ are erect, giving the tongue, which has a dirty-white color, a rough appearance.—120. Burning prickings in the left side of the tongue. (a. 2½ h.) Fine stitches in the tongue. The power of speech is almost entirely lost, the breathing being natural. She attempted to answer when asked, but she was only able to utter sounds, but no intelligible words. A sort of burning in the œsophagus, extending down to the stomach.

Appetite and Gastric Symptoms.—125. She did not eat any thing. Flat taste in the mouth, between meals, as if he had spoiled his stomach. No appetite for food or tobacco. He has no appetite, but is somewhat hungry; he eats very little; eating gives him more discomfort than pleasure. He relished his meal, but he was satiated immediately. (a. 5½ h.) —130. He is thirsty. (a. 30 h.) No appetite, but canine hunger, he swallowed quantities and greedily. Canine hunger, the hands trembling when eating, and the whole body being weak (after a quick walk of half an hour). His hands tremble from an excessive desire to eat the food before him.—135. He swallows his dinner in a great hurry, as if he had canine hunger; while swallowing it his head feels giddy as if he were to lose his senses, the sight of the right eye especially seems to become obscured. Great hunger, with a good deal of appetite. (a. 6 h.) Frequent, violent, and empty eructations at dinner. Eructations having a putrid smell, several times. (a. 4 d.)—140. Gulping up of particles of food during an eructation. Aversion to cheese of which he was generally very fond. *In the evening the food he eats has a flat taste to him.* Aversion to every thing as if it would make him vomit, or give him a diarrhœa. Disposition to vomit from the stomach, and accumulation of water in the mouth; when swallowing this water, the inclination to vomit disappears momentarily; accompanied with a flat taste in the mouth. The inclination to vomit increases by stooping, and is momentarily relieved by an eructation. The inclination to vomit is succeeded

by great hunger. Nausea. Nausea in the mouth, as if he would vomit. (a. 4 h.)—150. Nausea, as if in the mouth; the retching was frequently accompanied by a sort of water-brash for two hours; at the same time the cervical muscles felt spasmodically and painfully contracted, as if he were threatened with strangulation, likewise the abdomen and abdominal muscles; in the commencement he only succeeded by a great effort to bring up mucus; afterwards, however, he brought up a portion of the liquid food which he had taken, which tasted sour; for two hours. (a. 6 h.) He had to vomit after eating a little bread; he threw up a quantity of water with the few crumbs of bread he had taken. (a. 6½ h.) He relishes his dinner, but he is soon obliged to stop eating, as he feels qualmish in consequence of it. Excessive vomiting, followed by thirst. Vomiting of a yellowish-green water of bitter taste. (a. 12 h.)—155. General sick feeling with inclination to vomit.

STOMACH: Sensation of emptiness in the region of the pit of the stomach, with a feeling of fullness in the abdomen. Intermittent throbbing on the left side over the pit of the stomach. Sensation in the pit of the stomach, as if he felt every beat of the heart through the whole chest, as when one has become heated a good deal; he does not feel this beating when touching the parts with the fingers, nor does the heart beat more powerfully than usual. Painful pressure below the short ribs of the left side, and below the region of the stomach, at a small place, during an expiration, disappearing at every inspiration, increasing by pressure and continuing for about half an hour. (a. 3 h.)

ABDOMEN: Feeling of coldness on the right side of the abdomen, as if a cold breath were blowing upon it. Feeling of coldness in the right side of the abdomen. Long-extending stitch-like pain as if winding out of the abdomen, on the right side of the umbilicus. A sort of darting-aching pain over the left haunch-bone, in the side of the abdomen. Dull stitches or shocks, on the left side below the umbilicus.—165. Itching stinging in the left side of the abdomen, directly below the short ribs. Pinching pricking in the abdomen, while walking. (a. 60 h.) Intermittent pricking in the abdomen, sometimes accompanied with indications of diarrhœa. Pinching in the bowels. (a. 24, 75 h.) His bowels feel as if weakened by purgatives and as if he would be attacked with diarrhœa.—170. Great emptiness in the epigastrium. Gnawing, internally, below the umbilicus. Gnawing pain, directly over the umbilicus, on the left side. Pricking pain below the umbilicus.

(a. 58 h.) Painful sensitiveness around the umbilicus, with an uncomfortable feeling in the whole of the hypogastrium, and an uneasiness around the umbilicus, which is now manifested as a pressure, now as a gnawing.—175. Shooting, darting shocks directly over the root of the penis, causing him to start. Grunting and rumbling in the region of the umbilicus, with a feeling of emptiness in the abdomen; shortly after, he emits flatulence. (a. ½ h.) Grunting in the epigastrium and hypogastrium. Grunting in the abdomen. *Emission of a quantity of fetid flatulence, having the odor of putrid eggs.*—180. Frequent emission of flatulence.

Stool: Ineffectual urging for stool. No stool the first day. The first portion of the fæces is diarrhœic, the latter solid, he is obliged to make an effort.—185. Stool after 24 hours, the first portion being hard and in lumps, the latter thin. Stool hard and difficult. (a. 31 h.) Stool thin and yellow, the stool is preceded by rumbling in the abdomen. (a. 39 h.) Diarrhœa. The food which he had taken at supper last evening, passes off undigested, and almost without any effort; he imagined he merely emitted flatulence. (a. 48 h.)—190. Loose stool. (a. 48 h.) Scanty, thin, watery stool. (a. 6¼ h.) *Burning at the anus between the stools, also before and after stool.*

Urinary Organs: Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty emission. (a. 27 h.) Frequent emission of copious urine. (a. 24 h.)

Catarrh and Chest: Violent sneezing, twice. Fine stitch in the thyroid cartilage. Tenacious mucus in the trachea, he is obliged to throw off a good deal, early in the morning when rising. Titillation in the larynx occasioned by the inspiration of air, and causing a short cough, which concusses the whole body. Sudden feeling of coldness in the left chest.—200. The chest feels empty, as if all its contents had been taken out. Violent palpitation of the heart, with sensation as if the chest had become wider; the chest expands much while breathing, without anxiety. When lying down, he feels as if the chest were too narrow; he is obliged to take a long and deep breath. (a. 6 h.) When lying down, the pit of his stomach feels oppressed; a quarter of an hour after lying down he throws up mucus, water and small fragments of bread which he had swallowed; the oppression of the chest disappears when he rises from the recumbent posture. (a. 7½ h.) Sensation as if the chest were oppressed by something heavy, when walking, standing or lying down, occasioning a deep and anxious inspiration of air. (a. 10 h.)—205. Palpitation of the heart and anxiety. Anxiety about the heart, without any

anxious thoughts, with trembling of the whole body, for several hours. (a. 7 h.) *Dull drawing pain over the heart, more violent when stooping, and continuing during an expiration.* (a. 55 h.) Digging-up aching in the costal cartilages of the right side, with intermittent pressure at a small place, increased by pressing upon the part.—210. The outer parts of the chest ache, as if they had been pressed upon very hard. Tingling pricking in the sternum. *Dull, continuous stitch in the sternum.* (a. 24 h.) Dull stitches on the right side of the sternum, in the region of one of the false ribs; when pressing upon that part, a simple pain is experienced in it. Tensive pricking in the sternum, more violent when stooping. (a. 12 h.) —215. Dull stitches in the chest while walking, more violent during an inspiration. (a. 8 h.) Dull pressure, going and coming, in the upper part of the sternum. A few intermittent, dull shocks, in the region of the left ribs. Intermittent gnawing in the region of one of the left ribs, opposite the pit of the stomach. A beating, like dull shocks, in the outer part of the chest, below the axilla.—220. Dull pain in the sternum. (a. 10 h.) *Dull stitch in the left chest, continuing during an inspiration and expiration.* (a. 29 h.) Dull stitch in the right chest, continuing during an inspiration and expiration. (a. 5½ h.) Stitches in the diaphragm, in the recumbent posture, during an inspiration and expiration, ceasing when raising one's self. (a. 31 h.) Fine stitches in the left chest. (a. 1½ h.) —225. Stitches in the left chest as with a knife. (a. 48 h.) Pinching stitch in the left side of the chest, through the false ribs. (a. 6 h.) Dull stitches in the left side of the chest when walking. Tensive stitch in the middle of the chest. (a. 31 h.) Jerking in the muscles of the right side of the chest.

Back: Pain as if strained in the right side of the back, or as if a hand had been thrust in violently. Tensive pricking in the dorsal spine, when walking or standing. (a. 29 h.) Burning stitch in the back below the left scapula, when sitting, going off during motion. (a. 78 h.) Sudden, fine stitches in the right half of the back, deep in the interior, causing him almost to start. Itching in the region of the right scapula.

Upper Limbs: 235. Dull pressure on top of the right shoulder. When raising the arms very high, or when laying them under his head, the shoulder-joint feels painful, as if sprained. Continuous stitch in the left axilla, shortened by friction. (a. 27 h.) Pinching pain in the outer and upper parts of the left upper arm. Cramp-like drawing in the left humerus, near the elbow, going and coming with measured jerks.—240. Jerking in the muscles of the left arm. (a. 36 h.) Jerking sensation

in the right upper arm. Itching, somewhat continuous stitch in the left upper arm. (a. 31 h.) Itching sensation over the bend of the elbow. Itching in the tip of the right elbow. (a. 34 h.)—245. Dull pressure on the forearm, as if occasioned by a hard blow. Intermittent pressure at a small spot of the outer side of the left forearm. Dull stitches or shocks in the outer parts of the left forearm, near the wrist-joint. Drawing in the right forearm, over the wrist-joint. Dull pressure, going and coming, in the outer parts of the forearm, directly below the elbow.—250. Burning stitch in the left forearm. (a. 28 h.) The veins of the hand are swollen, without the hand feeling hot. Intermittent, dull pressure in the palm of the hand. Pulsative pain in the inner side of the right forearm, near the wrist-joint. The hand trembles while writing (before a meal).—255. Cramp-pain (cramp-like drawing) in the fingers. Drawing in the posterior finger-joints. Burning prickings in the tip of the left index-finger. (a. 12 h.) Burning stitch in the anterior joint of the right index-finger, causing the finger to tremble. Cramp-like, jerking tearing in the posterior joint of the left middle-finger.—260. Fine stinging and itching in the posterior joint of the middle-finger. Sudden swelling of the ring-finger, with burning pain; he was not able to bend it. Fine pricking in the finger. Itching of the right thumb, obliging him to scratch; this causes the itching to disappear at first, but then it returns and becomes a gnawing. Tensive burning in the tip of the left thumb. (a. 2 h.)—265. Pain in the anterior joint of the thumb, as if he had received a violent blow upon it, causing the thumb to tremble.

Lower Limbs: Itching over the glutei muscles, obliging him to scratch. Itching vesicles on the glutei muscles. Contractive pain, when walking, as if sprained, in the glutei muscles of one limb. Dull stitches in the region of the haunch-bones; pressure upon the parts causes a simple pain.—270. Drawing stitching in the right thigh; not perceptible when standing or ascending an elevation. (a. 37 h.) Pricking pain in the muscles of the inner side of the left thigh. (a. 1¼ h.) Weakness in the thighs and legs, and a sensation in the feet, especially in the bottom of the feet, as if they had gone to sleep, when walking. (a. 12 h.) Feeling of heat in the side of the thigh, soon after a feeling of coldness farther down. (Burning tension in the right thigh).—275. Buzzing in the lower limbs from above downwards. Pain in the front part of the thigh, when walking fast, as when one presses upon a bruised spot. Gurgling sensation in the right thigh. Stupefying pressure in the outer side of the left thigh, as if the part had been

tied strongly, and as if the circulation had been arrested in this manner. Itching stitch in the posterior muscles of the thigh; scratching excites a burning.—280. Dull stitching pressure in the outer part of the right thigh. Intermittent pressure in the upper and outer part of the right thigh, increased by pressing upon the part. Painless jerking, as if a muscle were being moved, in the lower surface of the left thigh. Simple pressure in the outer part of the thigh, directly above the knee.—285. In the right thigh, directly over the knee, there is a spot where a burning and stinging pain is experienced. Cramp-like drawing in the right knee, which is bent. Buzzing sensation in the legs, when sitting, as is felt after a journey. His feet ache while he is sitting down; he is now obliged to draw them up, now to stretch them, to obtain a momentary relief. Feeling of painful weakness in the feet, as from a distant journey.—290. Undulating drawing in the bones of the legs. Pulsative pain in the bend of the knee, while the leg is drawn up. Jerking sensation in the right calf. Painful cramp in the right calf when sitting. Tearing in the left calf when walking. (a. 34 h.)—295. After having been seated for a while with his feet drawn up, he feels a paralytic weakness in them when walking. Painful pressure directly over the left tarsal joint, at long intervals, when standing. Itching, somewhat continuous stitch in the right tarsal joint, towards the front part, continuing even during motion. (a. 29 h.) Simple pressure in the dorsum of the foot. Itching stitch in the internal ankle of the right foot, going off by scratching. (a. 10 h.)—300. Fine pricking and itching of the left heel. Dull stitches in the fifth toe of the left foot, both in motion and at rest. (a. 3 h.) Pain in the left toe and ball, as if pressed strongly. Burning in the tip of the right big toe, when sitting. (a. 31 h.) Painful throbbing over the ball of the left big toe.—305. Tensive stitches in the tip of the left big toe. (a. 32 h.) Intermittent, dull pressure at a small spot of the bottom of the right foot, as if he had been beaten in that part. Itching-stinging sensation in the bottom of the right foot when at rest. (a. 12 h.)

General Symptoms: Violent impressions into several parts of the body, gradually increasing and decreasing. Cramp-pain in several parts of the limbs, for instance, in the ball of the thumb, feet, etc.—310. Clawing pressure in several parts of the body and limbs, in the fingers and toes, as if the bones of those parts were being crushed. The skin of the body is very sensitive all over; it becomes sore, raw, and painful merely by the friction of the clothes; for example, the skin of the neck becomes so from the rubbing of the cravat,

that of the thighs from the rubbing of wide trowsers when walking. (The symptoms are much more violent on the second day than the first.) Swelling. General itching.—315. Gnawing-itching over the whole body, as of an eruption, all over the body, while undressing. (a. 40 h.) Weakness of the body. Sick feeling and weakness in the abdomen and chest; he does not feel well at all. Weak, lazy, indisposed to work. —320. Faint-hearted and sinking. Sensation of weakness, as if he would breathe his last at every moment. He was so weak that some one had to take him home; he had to lie down and slumbered until evening; afterwards he slept well all night. Weariness from a short walk, and the bottom of the feet is painful. All his limbs feel weak and weary; the knees are very weak.—325. Fainting fits.

Sleep and Fever: He stretches his arms and the upper part of the body. (a. 9½ h.) Stretching of the limbs, inducing a feeling of comfort. (a. 4½ h.) Frequent yawning, every yawning being accompanied with a shuddering over the whole body, causing all the muscles to shake, afterwards to tremble (immediately). She seemed to slumber, but had her consciousness and was able to move.—330. Sleeplessness. *Voluptuous dreams, with emission of semen* (second and third night). *Restless dreams.* No rest or sleep at night when in bed. After sleeping, while yet in the recumbent posture, he experiences a sensation of qualmishness in the pit of the stomach, as if he should vomit, accompanied with difficulty of breathing, which decreases when raising the body. (a. 5½ h.)—335. The pulse varies; it is alternately frequent, rare, full, soft, small, and faint. The pulse is slower early in the morning after rising. He shudders suddenly as if attacked with a violent chill, or as if horror-struck. He shudders while yawning. *Febrile shuddering all over, without thirst or heat, when at rest and in motion.* (a. 1¼ h.)—340. Chill all over with cold hands and warm cheeks, without thirst, at rest and in motion. (a. 3¼ h.) Frequent and full pulse (in the evening). Feeling of heat and chilliness of the whole body, without thirst; he felt warmer to others than usual. (a. 7 h.) He is attacked with flushes of heat, especially when attending to any thing with more than his usual eagerness (also when sitting); he feels likewise very warm when walking fast; in the face he experiences fine prickings from the heat. While reading, a heat seems to press out of his body.

Moral Symptoms:—345. Not disposed to do any thing. Dulness of sense, out of humor, not disposed to any thing. Nei-

ther disposed to work, nor to perform any other agreeable occupation. Want of confidence in himself, and sad mood on that account. Reserved, out of humor.—350. He does not brook contradiction. He flies up at once; he becomes vehement, but repents his vehemence immediately.

LIST OF NAMES

OF

DISEASES MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.

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